

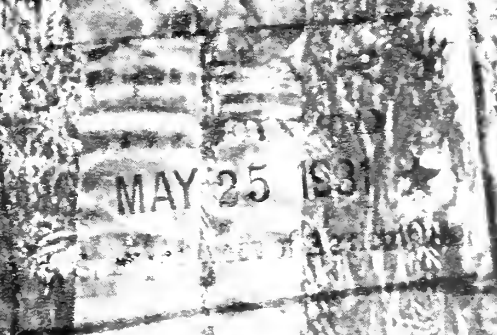
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JAN 22 1931

CATALOGUE

Avenue
of
Cocos Plumosa
Palms



Edward H. Rust
Nurseryman
South Pasadena, California

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Read Carefully Before Ordering

PRICES. The price list accompanying this catalogue is for the season of 1922. Prices in nursery stock fluctuate yearly, hence we will send you a revised list when such changes occur.

TERMS. CASH. Money order, registered letter, bank draft or check. No order will be sent C. O. D. unless accompanied by one-half the amount of order.

PACKING. We make no charges for packing on Retail orders to be shipped to any place in the United States.

ERRORS AND OMISSIONS. We do our utmost to please you. Complaints should be made at once in regard to any errors and we will gladly try to rectify any which may occur.

GROWING FACILITIES. Our lath houses are extensive and our greenhouses are artificially heated during the winter. This combination of propagating facilities, under the management of skillful propagators, insures great quantities of plants of the best quality at the minimum growing prices.

GUARANTEE. There is a disposition on the part of the public to demand a guarantee from Nurserymen that their stock will grow. This we will do on all stock which is properly planted and cared for up to the time when the plant in question begins to show new growth. Nearly all our stock can, at a glance, be identified as true to name. Where any question may arise our employees are shown the urgency of avoiding possibility of mistake. Hence we are at all times willing to replace, on good and sufficient evidence, all plants which may prove otherwise. Nevertheless, it is mutually understood and agreed, between purchasers and ourselves, that we shall not at any time be liable for any amount in excess of the original price of the stock at date of sale. We are proud of our reputation for supplying the right kind of plants in the best of condition, safely and promptly.

IN ORDERING. Please give all details of your order, especially your name and full address, so plainly that there can be no misunderstanding. All orders and correspondence should be addressed to:

EDWARD H. RUST
NURSEYMAN

1625 Bank Street,

SOUTH PASADENA, CAL.

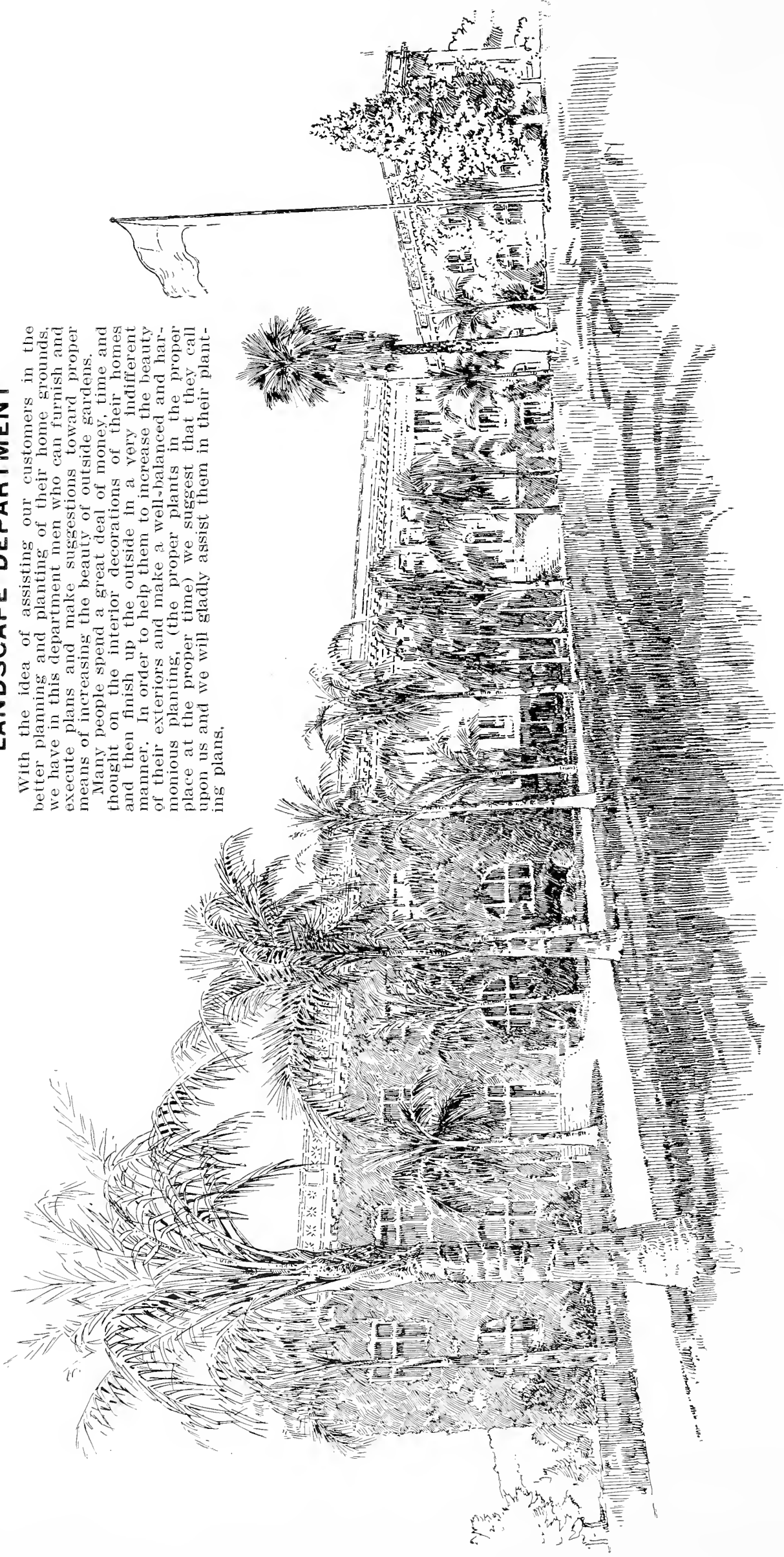
Los Angeles 356-39 — PHONES — Pasadena Colorado 997

NOTE. The heights given in the descriptions in this catalogue are the approximate maximum heights the plants will grow under good conditions in Southern California.

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT

With the idea of assisting our customers in the better planning and planting of their home grounds, we have in this department men who can furnish and execute plans and make suggestions toward proper means of increasing the beauty of outside gardens.

Many people spend a great deal of money, time and thought on the interior decorations of their homes and then finish up the outside in a very indifferent manner. In order to help them to increase the beauty of their exteriors and make a well-balanced and harmonious planting, (the proper plants in the proper place at the proper time) we suggest that they call upon us and we will gladly assist them in their planting plans.



Grounds of the South Pasadena High School, planted with our stock under our supervision.

Evergreen Trees

In this class of broad leaved evergreens are many very useful and beautiful trees such as the flowering varieties of Eucalyptus, Acacias, the Pittosporums, the Rubber Trees and Jacarandas and others which are listed. All of these grow well in our climate and are a great help in securing good landscape effects.

ACACIA

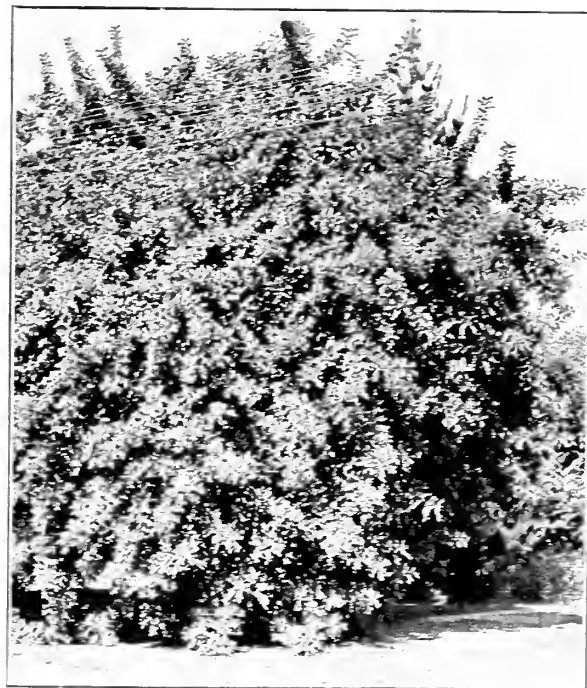
A. armata. Australia. 10 feet. A spiny variety, dark green in color. The bright yellow flowers are distributed along the branches.

A. baileyana. Australia. 20 feet. A silver-colored feather-leaved variety of medium sized growth. This is a very desirable variety. An early and most profuse bloomer. Should not be planted on lawns.

A. cultriformis. Australia. 10 feet. Foliage triangular, without petioles, set edgewise on the branches, simulating coarse saw-teeth. Blooms in February.

A. dealbata. (*A. decurrens* *A. mollissima*.) Australia. 50 feet. Feather-leaved varieties and difficult to distinguish one from the other. All are desirable whether in flower or not. The beautiful sprays of golden yellow flowers are most desirable for decorating.

A. floribunda. Australia. 25 feet. There are several types of this perpetual bloomer. Some are characterized by a pendulous, others by an upright growth. It bears fluffy globose flowers of varying shades of yellow, and when in bloom is exceedingly attractive.



Ceratonia siliqua. St. John's Bread.

See page 4.

A. latifolia. Australia. 30 feet. The foliage is long and broad and closely set on the willowly limbs. The flowers are lemon colored and borne in great profusion.

A. melanoxylon. Australia. 50 feet. Black Acacia. Superior for street trees and especially desirable in damp, sandy loam soil. Flowers a very light cream color.

A. podalyriaefolia. Australia. This new variety is one of wonderful beauty. The foliage is always round about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. The petiole is short and of light silvery color. The flowers are dark yellow, and the largest in size of any of the globose flowering species. A grand tree and rare. It blooms during January.

A. saligna. Australia. 20 feet. "Willow-leaved Acacia." Bluish, long broad leaves, willow-like habit, and a free bloomer. Becoming a very popular shade tree. Blooms in March.

A. verticillata. Australia. 15 feet. The foliage of this shrub tree is dark, and when not in bloom the casual observer is liable to mistake it for the Scotch Heather. The flowers are of a canary yellow.

*NOTE:—The heights given in the descriptions in this catalogue are the approximate maximum heights the plants will grow under good conditions in Southern California.



Acacia dealbata. Silver Wattle.

AZARA

A. microphylla. Chile. 15 feet. Small tree of erect growth. Dark gray. Leaves very small, green and glossy. Flowers minute, yellow, with fragrance decidedly like chocolate. Handsome and graceful tree.

CAMPHORA. Camphor Tree

C. officinalis. China. 40 feet. A beautiful ever-green, especially adapted to street decoration. In the early spring months the new foliage assumes a beautiful light red color.

CASTANOSPERMUM. Moreton Bay Chestnut

C. australe. Australia. A good-sized tree of rapid growth with handsome large pinnate leaves and covered once a year with spikes of pink flowers. Seeds are eaten like chestnuts.

CERATONIA. St. Johns Bread

C. siliqua. Mediterranean. 30 feet. "Carob Tree." A hardy drought resistant tree. The female tree bears large, fleshy, flat pods, which when ripe are a healthful and nutritious food.

CHERRY. Prunus

C. catalina. (*P. integrifolia*). California. 15 feet. Large, holly-like foliage; dark green. Makes a fine tree of medium size.

California wild cherry. (*P. ilicifolia*.) 15 feet. One of the most beautiful of native trees. Pretty holly-like foliage and small white flowers.



Prunus ilicifolia. California Wild Cherry.

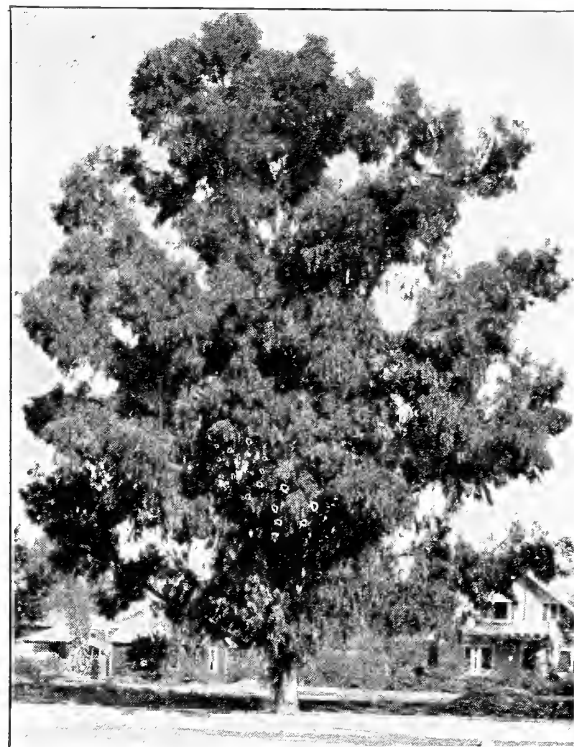
CEANOTHUS. California Wild Lilac

The Ceanothus is among the most desirable of our native trees and particularly useful for planting in dry places. The following are some of the beautiful species:

C. thyrsiflorus. Santa Cruz Island. 15 feet. Of rather thick, compact growth; dark green shiny foliage, deep blue flowers.

C. arboreus. 20 feet. From the islands off the coast of Southern California. A large shrub or small tree of rapid growth. Flowers in large trusses, bright blue; large, handsome foliage.

C. arboreus hybridus. 20 feet. A hybrid between *C. arboreus* and *C. spinosus*. Of very rapid growth with large glossy green foliage and immense trusses of bright blue flowers. Very free flowering and one of the best of the Ceanothi.



Eucalyptus globulus. Blue Gum.

CORNUS. Dogwood

C. capitata. (*Bethamia fragifera*). "Evergreen Dogwood." Himalayas. 15 feet. Flowers are large. Like those of the Eastern "Flowering Dogwood" or the Pacific Coast species, but the plant is far more successful under cultivation in California than either, with the further advantage of being entirely ever-green. Flowers are cream colored, becoming ruddy before falling, followed by large, red, showy fruits, which are edible. Altogether this is a most beautiful plant and will be widely grown when better known. At present it is quite rare.

EUCALYPTUS

E. amygdalina angustifolia. Australia. 40 feet. Very narrow leaves. Graceful, drooping habit. White trunk. A conspicuous and attractive gum.

E. citriodora. Australia. 80 feet. "Lemon-scented Gum." A fine ornamental tree with lemon-scented foliage; of tall slender growth. A white barked variety.

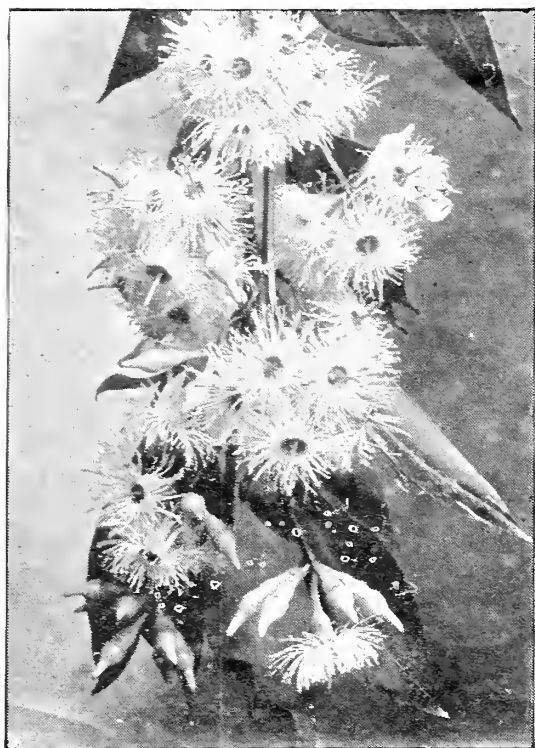
E. ficifolia. Australia. 25 feet. "Scarlet flowering Gum." Bears red tasseled flowers in great masses in summer. Leaves leathery, dark green. Extremely showy in blossom. Being grown from seed the shade of flowers is uncertain.

E. globulus. Australia. 100 feet. "Blue Gum." The best known and most planted. When young the foliage is blue, replaced by dark green drooping leaves as the tree grows older.

E. leucoxydon rosea. Australia. 50 feet. Upright growth, narrow foliage, pink flowers.

E. sideroxylon rosea. "Red Ironback." Tree of medium size, leaves narrow and silvery, flowers are daintily colored pink. One of the best.

E. polyanthema. Australian Beech. 20 feet. Among the handsomest and most ornamental. The growth is inclined to be irregular and picturesque, very much branched. Bark on the branches is smooth, varying from greenish to bluish white. The foliage is very silvery and appears to fine advantage when planted near trees of more somber hue.

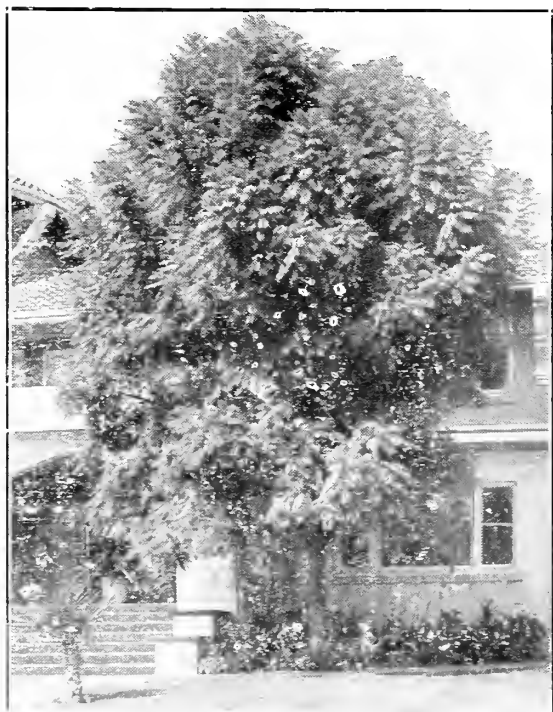


Eucalyptus globulus. Blooms.

FICUS

F. elastica. Assam, India. 60 feet. Commonly referred to as the rubber tree. A splendid plant of highly decorative nature. The leaves are very long, broad, and deep shining green. Small specimens are unsurpassed as choice table or parlor plants.

F. elastica variegata. Same as the preceeding but having variegated leaves.



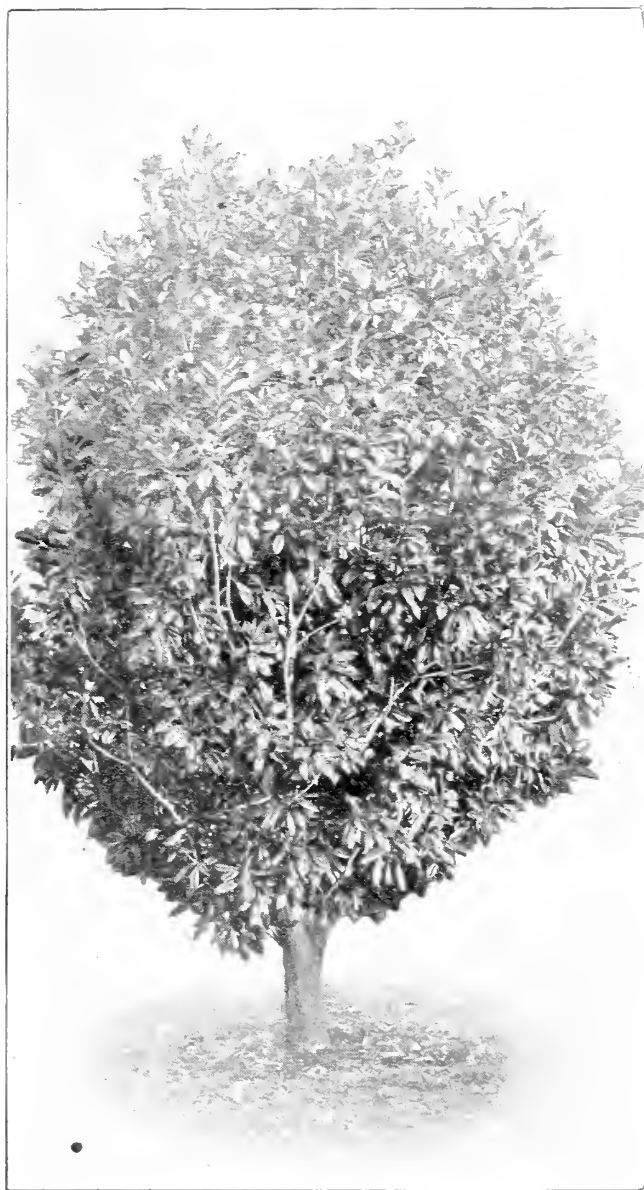
Jacaranda mimosifolia.

See page 6.

F. macrophylla. Australia. 75 feet. This is an evergreen tree that surpasses in size any other of its kind, yet given a trial in this State. The foliage is as large as that of the Magnolia grandiflora, and immune from the attacks of insect pests and fungus diseases. If a tree is desired for shade alone it is most desirable.

F. nitida pendula rossii. New weeping Rubber Tree originated in our Nurseries which we consider one of the finest novelties of recent introduction.

F. pandurata. Africa. Tree with enormous foliage, leaves six by twelve inches, which grow close to the branches or stems. As a decorative plant it has but few equals, but like all pot-grown plants does not receive proper attention to obtain best results.



Magnolia grandiflora.

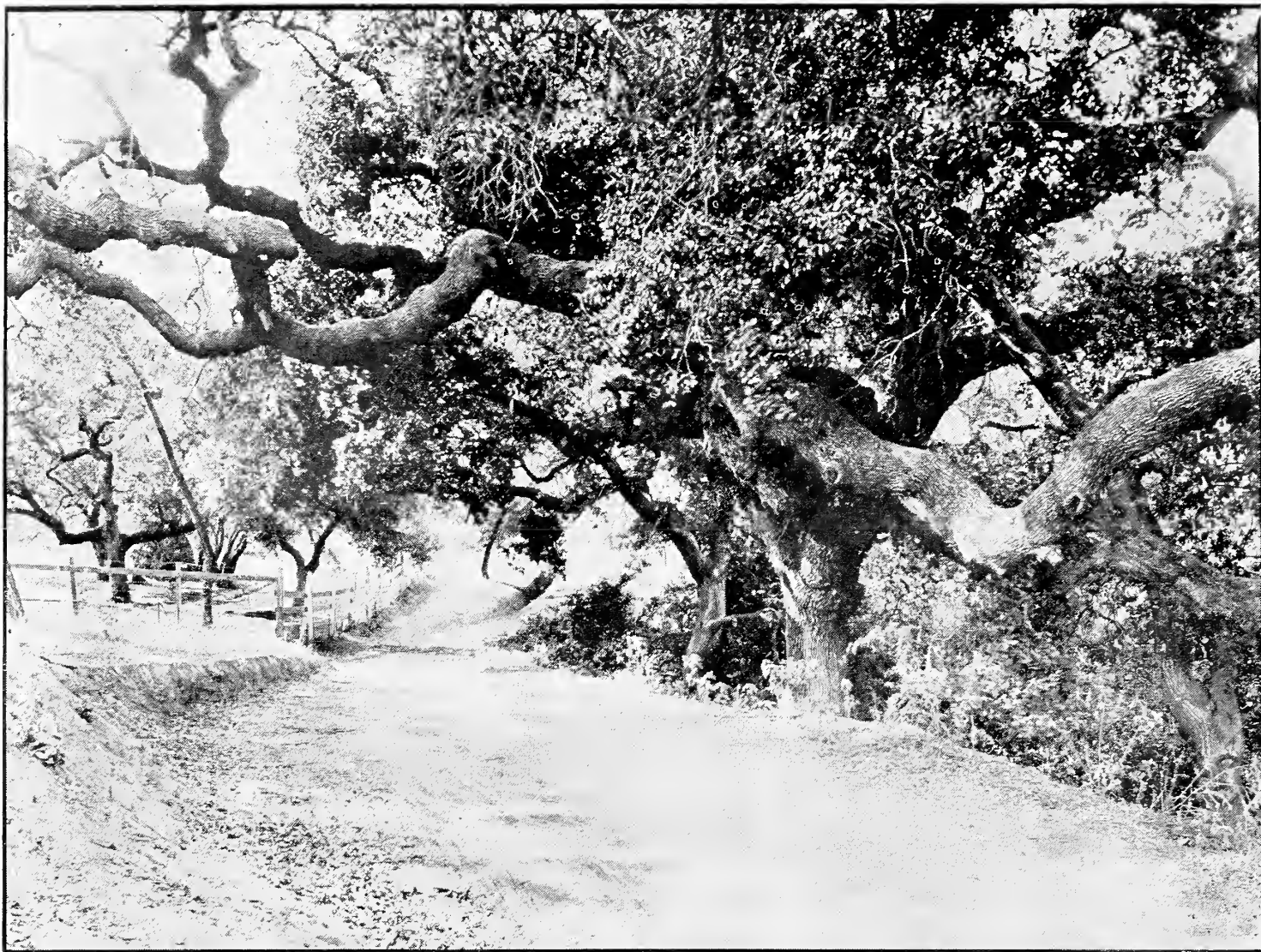
See page 6.

HAKEA

H. laurina. (H. eucalyptoides.) 15 feet. Australia. Compact tree of very unusual appearance. Leaves divided into needle-like lobes, tipped with a very sharp, stiff point. It is abundantly able to take care of itself and will not be molested. Flowers white, borne freely in globular clusters. Highly resistant to drought.

HETEROMELES. California Holly

H. arbutifolia. See Shrubs.



Quercus agrifolia. California Live Oak.

HYMENOSPORUM

H. flavum. Australia. 25 feet. Related to the Pittosporums, but taller and handsomer than any of them. Sweet-scented yellow flowers.

ILEX. English Holly

I. aquifolium. Europe. 25 feet. Well known small tree with leathery, dark, green, prickly leaves; inconspicuous flowers and numerous red berries on fertile plants. Growth usually very slow. Requires plenty of moisture.

JACARANDA

J. mimosifolia. Brazil. 40 feet. A beautiful tree with finely divided fern-like foliage. Immense clusters of lilac blue trumpet flowers in July.

LAGUNARIA

L. patersonii. Australia. 30 feet. A small evergreen tree with leathery gray foliage, and bears a great profusion of light pink colored blossoms. Is admirable for seaside planting. It belongs to the Hibiscus family.

LAURUS. Laurel

L. californica. (*Umbellularia californica*). 40 feet. Native Bay Tree. Beautiful dark green tree. Rounded habit. Lance leaves; small white flowers. The leaves have a pungent odor of bay.

L. english. Europe. 15 feet. Large, glossy green leaves, blue-black, edible fruit, a fine lawn tree of medium size.

L. portugal. (*Prunus lusitanica*). Spain and Portugal. 20 feet. Easily distinguished by its somber, very dark green, shapely serrated leaves, which usually show a tendency to fold upward.

LYONOTHAMNUS. Catalina Ironwood

L. floribundus. California. 50 feet. A very rare and beautiful tree from the islands off the coast of California. It has beautiful foliage like a fern and large trusses of white blossoms.

MAGNOLIA

M. grandiflora. Southern States. 50 feet. An evergreen tree with dark green, glossy, stiff foliage and large, pure white, fragrant flowers. A native of the swamps of the South Atlantic States. It always requires an abundance of water.

MYOPORUM

M. laetum. New Zealand. 20 feet. Large shrub or small tree of rather quick growth. Leaves large, oleander-shaped, very glossy above and conspicuously dotted. Flowers small, white, spotted brown, followed by an abundance of pink berries. Excellent for planting close to sea shore.

OAK

O. cork. (*Quercus suber*). Mediterranean. 60 feet. Beautiful evergreen tree of dense, rounded habit. It is well suited for permanent planting. The bark is the cork of commerce.

O. live. (*Quercus agrifolia*). California. 60 feet. The native timber of California Valleys. Handsome evergreen shade trees; long lived and a quicker grower than it is generally understood to be, provided the roots get moisture. No tree adds more real estate values than this.

PARKINSONIA. Jerusalem Thorn

P. aculeata. S. W. States. 15 feet. A rare and beautiful thorny tree, with needle-like, feathery drooping branches, and yellowish flowers. Suitable for lawns.

PEPPER

Pepper. (*Schinus molle*). Peru. 40 feet. Popular shade tree. Foliage weeping, glossy, fern-like. Creamy flower clusters in July followed by red berries. Beautiful spreading habit.

PITTOSPORUMS

See Shrubs.

Evergreen Shrubs

The uses of evergreen shrubs are too numerous to mention, however, some of their most common uses are as fillers, backgrounds, in formal hedges, screens, mass effects and borders. The flowering and berried varieties give very beautiful colored effects and by using some of the many varieties one can secure color in the garden every month of the year in California where climatic conditions are so favorable.

ABELIA

A. rupestris. China. 10 feet. A free flowering evergreen shrub. Flowers white, shaded with pink. Dense, glossy foliage.

ABUTILON

Abutilon. Tropical America. 6 feet. "Flowering Maple." Large, maple-like leaves, pink, golden and crimson flowers.

ARALIA

A. japonica. Japan and China. 4 to 6 feet. Shrub with straight stem. Leaves similar to *A. papyrifera*, but somewhat smaller, smooth and deep, glossy green. When planted out should have a shaded location and protection from heavy winds. Splendid plant for pot culture.

A. japonica variegata. Japan. 5 feet. Another form, having leaves conspicuously variegated with creamy white.

A. papyrifera. China. 15 feet. "Chinese Rice Paper Tree." Tall shrub. Young branches and lower surface of leaves covered with dense, white down. Flowers greenish white. This is the plant from which the Chinese make rice paper.

ARBUTUS

A. unedo. Native of Southern Europe. 20 feet. "Strawberry Shrub." An evergreen shrub. Flowers the size and color of the Trailing Arbutus of the Atlantic States. Fruit is round, grows on a pedicel three or four inches long, and of a beautiful crimson color, which is very showy during our winter months.

AUCUBA

A. japonica. Japan. 8 feet. Branching shrub, bark and branches green. Leaves rather large, coarsely toothed, dark green, conspicuously dotted with yellow spots. Fine for pot culture. When planted out should be given a shaded location. Female plants bear large red berries.

BERBERIS

B. darwinii. Chili. 4 feet. A spreading shrub, with holly-like foliage; flowers orange-yellow, very fragrant, followed by dark purple fruit.

BUDDLEIA

B. asiatica. India. 15 feet. A tall shrub with spreading and slightly drooping branches, producing large terminal spikes of small, white, deliciously fragrant flowers. A splendid shrub for planting as a background for smaller shrubs and flowers.

B. madagascariensis. Same as preceding but bearing long spikes of fragrant yellow flowers.

B. magnifica. Asia. 30 feet. Of similar habit to *Buddleia asiatica* but having larger foliage and large spikes of purple flowers.

B. variabilis. China. 15 feet. "Butterfly Plant." Large shrub of extremely rapid, spreading growth. Leaves similar to preceding, but larger and very silvery beneath. Flowers lilac, marked with yellow, borne profusely in dense spikes nearly a foot long; extremely fragrant. A very good flowering shrub.

CAMELLIA

C. japonica. Japan and China. 12 feet. This shrub is a great success in Southern California. It stands the winter, but should be grown in the shade. The flowers are double and various shades of pink, red and white.



Berberis Darwinii. Balled.

CASSIA

C. artemisoides. Central Australia. 8 feet. Silvery gray, finely cut foliage; flowers clear yellow with black anthers, sweet scented; stands any amount of drought.

C. splendens. Australia. 10 feet. Good-sized shrub of loose habit. Branches and leafstalks smooth or nearly so. Leaflets perfectly smooth. Flowers large, bright yellow with brown anthers. Free blooming.



CANTUA

C. buxifolia. Peru. 10 feet. Very pretty, erect branching shrubs. Flowers tubular shaped.

CESTRUM

C. aurantiacum. Guatemala. 12 feet. Orange colored flowers, having a glistening crystalline appearance. The fruit is white and abundant, as on the snowberry.

COPROSMA

C. baueriana. New Zealand. 5 feet. Shining green rounded leaves. A beautiful shrub of half-climbing habit.

C. variegata. Same as above but variegated.

CORONILLA

G. glauca. S. Europe. 2 to 4 feet. An evergreen shrub with small, very light green foliage, yellow pea-shaped flowers borne during the late winter months, in great profusion. We also have a variegated variety.



Entrance to our Growing Grounds. Shrubs and Palms.

C. elegans. Mexico. 8 feet. A vigorous evergreen shrub, with dark colored foliage, crimson colored flowers, tube-shaped and borne in clusters. The berries are also crimson colored. This is a perpetual bloomer.

C. fuchsioides. South America. 8 feet. Growth moderate, flowers drooping, orange scarlet, very handsome.

C. parqui. Chili. 7 feet. Delightfully fragrant, at night only. Flowers small, greenish white, in terminal clusters. Berries small and white.

CHOISYA

C. ternata. Mexico. 10 feet. Three parted leaves. White fragrant flowers. A desirable shrub.

CINERARIA

C. platanifolia. Large, soft green leaves, rapid growth, large heads of clear yellow flowers in winter.

COCCOLOBA

C. platyclada. America. 15 feet. A unique and distinct decorative plant, with peculiar flat branching stems.

COTONEASTER

C. angustifolia. China. 10 feet. Growth spreading, sometimes spiny. Leaves long and narrow. Berries very abundant, orange-yellow and hold their color throughout the winter.

C. franchetti. China. 5 feet. A handsome shrub with many gracefully arching branches. Foliage of medium size, distinctly downy. Flowers pink, followed by reddish yellow berries.

C. horizontalis. China. 3 to 4 feet. Of low, almost prostrate growth. Foliage small, turning red in winter. Berries rich red, produced in great quantities.

C. microphylla. Nepaul. 3 feet. Much branched and almost prostrate. Small, dark green, glossy leaves, large red berries. Very handsome for rock work.

C. pannosa. China. 6 feet. Of spreading habit, with many gracefully drooping branches, gray green downy foliage; covered in fall and winter with quantities of bright red berries.

*NOTE:—The heights given in the descriptions in this catalogue are the approximate maximum heights the plants will grow under good conditions in Southern California.



CRATAEGUS

C. coccinea. United States. 10 to 20 feet. White, petals orbicular. Has narrow leaves and bright red berries.

C. lelandi. "Evergreen Thorn, or Burning Bush." A thorny, thick-growing evergreen shrub, with small dark green leaves and white flowers, followed by masses of deep orange-red berries which are particularly attractive, remaining on the plant all winter.

C. yunnanensis. China. 10 feet. A very desirable shrub lately introduced from Yunnan, China. It is of low spreading habit, many of the branches being perfectly prostrate. The foliage is rich dark green, and in fall and winter the plants are literally covered with brilliant scarlet berries. For covering banks this shrub probably has no equal.

DAPHNE

D. odora. China. 3 feet. A small-growing, handsome shrub of compact habit, bearing numerous small, intensely fragrant white flowers in the winter. A few specimens.

D. odora variegata. China. 3 feet. Leaves handsomely variegated; flowers pink. A few specimens.

DIOSMA. Breath of Heaven

D. fragrans. Africa. 5 feet. An evergreen shrub of wonderful drought resistant character. Foliage heath-like. Flowers pure white, small and so plentiful that, when in full bloom, the plant has the appearance of a snowball. Foliage and flowers delightfully fragrant.

DURANTA. Golden Dew Drop

D. plumieri. S. America. 6 feet. A fine shrub which attains a height of six feet. Bears an abundance of pretty blue flowers on the ends of the branches followed by golden berries.

D. plumieri alba. Of similar habit to the above; flowers white.

ERICA

E. Felix Faure. A French heather of a deep rose color, tipped with lighter shade. Has long blooming period.

E. mediterranea. ("Mediterranean Heath"). S. W. Europe. 20 feet. A densely branching shrub of globular shape, with small dark green foliage. In late winter and spring the plants are a perfect mass of small pink blossoms.

E. melanthera. S. W. Europe. 10 feet. A very desirable shrub. In late winter and spring the whole plant is literally covered with pale lavender, pink flowers. The best of the heaths for California.

E. persoluta alba. Cape of Good Hope. 4 feet. Erect growth, completely covered with pure white flowers. Commonly called Scotch Heather. Spring bloomer.

ESCALLONIA

E. montevidensis. New Grenada. 10 feet. A large shrub, flowers in immense terminal cymes, pure white. It blossoms in late summer and the flower clusters are produced in great profusion, almost completely covering the plant.

E. rosea. South America. 10 feet. A very desirable kind, with conspicuous pink blossoms.

E. rubra. Chili. 3 to 6 feet. Of rather compact, dense growth; flowers dark red.

EUGENIA

E. myrtifolia. "Bush Cherry." Australia. 15 feet. Tall, handsome shrub of erect, compact growth. Leaves dark, glossy green when fully developed, but very ruddy on new growth. Blooms profusely.

EUONYMUS

E. japonicus. Japan. 10 feet. Fine, upright shrub of moderate size and rather compact growth. Foliage and bark are clear, dark green. Has many variegated forms.

E. compactus. Japan. Small, green foliage. Upright close growing.

E. aurea-marginatus. "Golden Margined Euonymus." England. 10 feet. Leaves have a very narrow margin of silvery white. Growth slow and compact. Entirely distinct.

FABIANA

F. imbricata. Peru. 10 feet. Erect-growing shrub, with heath-like foliage; quantities of white, funnel-shaped flowers in summer.

FEIJOA

F. sellowiana. La Plata. 14 feet. The bush is evergreen and the flowers are made up of white petals and crimson stamens and anthers.

GARDENIA

G. jasminoides. Cape Jasmine. 2 to 6 feet. Thick foliage; large, double waxy fragrant flowers.

GENISTA

G. canariensis. Canary Island. 10 feet. A pretty shrub, very effective for planting in groups, being covered in spring with bright yellow flowers.

G. fragrans. Garden Hybrid. 10 feet. A most desirable spring-flowering plant, producing its fragrant, bright, golden-yellow flowers in the greatest profusion.

G. monosperma. "Bridal Veil." Spain; Africa. 15 feet. Handsome shrub with very fine, drooping, silvery branchlets. Almost leafless. Flowers white, borne profusely in early spring. Rare and very handsome.

GREVILLEA

G. thelemanniana. Australia. 10 feet. Shrub with finely-cut, needle-like foliage and clusters of small, red flowers. A constant bloomer. Very desirable. Stands drought.

HETEROMELES

H. arbutifolia. California. 15 feet. "California Holly." A large native evergreen shrub with dark green leaves. Covered with clusters of red berries during winter. Largely used for decorations.

HIBISCUS

H. peachblow. China. 10 foot. Large rose-pink double flowers. A fine sort. Leaves glossy green. Free blooming.

H. single scarlet. China. 10 feet. The most gorgeous sort we grow, with flaming flowers at all seasons.

H. single yellow. China. 10 feet. The best yellow flowered hibiscus. Blooms nearly every month of the year.

H. sub-violaceus. China. 10 feet. A deep cherry-red colored flower of most attractive appearance. This plant is not so rapid in growth as the single flowered varieties, but is free blooming.

HYPERICUM

M. moserianum. "Gold Flower." Garden Hybrid. 3 feet. Pretty low growing shrub, valuable for borders. Foliage light green, flowers large, deep yellow with spreading petals and numerous long stamens tipped with reddish anthers.

H. floribunda. Canary Island. 10 feet. A tall shrub with lance shaped leaves. Bears large clusters of small bright yellow flowers.

JASMINUM

J. nudiflorum. China. 8 feet. Star-shaped, golden yellow flowers. Strong, shrubby grower.

KERRIA

K. japonica flore pleno. Japan. 10 feet. "Globe Flower." "Japanese Rose." Bright green leaves, sharply toothed. Bright yellow flowers, large and numerous; very double.

LAURUSTINUS

L. viburnum tinus. S. Europe. 10 feet. Well known winter flowering shrubs, bearing in great profusion clusters of small, flesh-colored blooms. Good subjects for single garden specimens and for ornamental hedge.

L. variagatum. Same as above with variegated foliage.



Myrtus communis. Roman Myrtle.

See page 11.

LIGUSTRUM

L. simonii. Himalayas. 8 feet. Flowers white in compound pyramidal pinnacles. Blooms in summer.

LAVENDULA

L. vera. England. 2 feet. Fragrance delightful. Blue flowers appearing in July and August. The well-known "Sweet Lavender."

LEONOTIS. Lion's Tail

L. leonurus. S. Africa. 5 feet. Medium-sized shrub of rather straggling growth. Flowers are ruddy orange with a surface like plush, about two inches long; borne in whorls around the branches during late summer and fall.

LEPTOSPERNUM

L. laevigatum. Australia. 15 feet. A lovely Australian shrub with long weeping branches, densely foliated with small whitish green leaves. During the spring the plants are literally covered with minute white flowers. Attractive both in and out of bloom; one of the best of the numerous Australian shrubs.

LINUM

L. flavum. A species of perennial flax with handsome golden yellow blossoms, some 2 inches across. It grows to shrub-like proportions in this climate, and flowers profusely throughout the year. A fine plant for dwarf borders, etc.

LONICERA

L. nitida. W. China. 6 feet. "Upright Evergreen Honeysuckle." A small shrub of recent introduction. It has very small foliage and white flowers followed by purple berries. Suitable for hedges or single specimens.



Mahonia japonica.

MAHONIA

M. aquifolium. British Columbia to California. "Oregon Grape." 8 feet. Medium-sized shrub with dark green leaves, changing to coppery purple during winter. New growth green and extremely glossy. Flowers in erect, bunched racemes, followed by a profusion of dark blue fruit.

M. japonica. (*M. Beallii*). China and Japan. 8 feet. A very distinct species with erect, unbranched stem. Leaves spiny; about a foot long, green if shaded, but when exposed to full sun become curiously marked with green, yellow and red. Large flowers in long racemes.

MELALEUCA

M. armillaris. Australia. 6 to 8 feet. Large shrub of spreading habit, with longer, slender, drooping branches, well clothed with small, narrow, soft green leaves. Flowers like a diminutive Bottle Brush, creamy white. Growth very rapid.

M. decussata. Australia. 15 feet. Tall shrub with arching branches: very small, opposite, grayish leaves. Flowers lilac, on short spikes. Very graceful.

M. hypericifolia. Australia. 15 feet. Shrub of spreading growth. Leaves opposite, slender and rather long for the genus. Flowers large, with long stamens, fine red.

M. nesophila. Australia. 10 to 15 feet. Rather strong and quick-growing shrub. Leaves about like *Leptospermum laevigatum*. Flowers rosy pink, in terminal, rounded heads—not formed like the "Bottle Brushes." Free flowering.

M. tenella. Australia. 8 to 12 feet. This is a comparatively new species and in the color of its flowers out of the ordinary. A buff yellow. In other respects it closely resembles *Melaleuca decussata*.

M. rigidus. Australia. 7 to 10 feet. Stiffly branched. Shrub with narrow leaves, 3 to 5 inches long and dense spikes of large deep red flowers.

MYRTUS

M. communis. "Roman Myrtle." S. Europe. 10 feet. Valuable for either single specimens or small hedge. The foliage is shining and highly aromatic. Bears numerous small white flowers, followed by black berries.

M. microphylla. Europe. 4 feet. "Small-leaved Myrtle." Small, dark foliage set closely along. Fine, ornamental shrub.

M. compacta. Europe. 4 feet. Similar to *Myrtus microphylla* but more compact in growth.

NANDINA

N. domestica. Japan. 10 feet. A very handsome shrub of moderate size and rather slow growth. The leaves are much divided with rather large leaflets, light green in summer, turning to a vivid red during the fall and winter. The white flowers are small in good-sized, erect panicles, followed by bright crimson berries. This is one of our handsomest shrubs; the winter appearance with the bright red berries and darker foliage being particularly striking.

OLEANDER

Oleander. Orient. 15 feet. A well-known shrub, which flowers continuously throughout the summer and revels in the hottest situations: of easiest culture. We offer the following sorts, which are among the best.

O. double pink. Orient. 15 feet. The common variety with bright, double, pink flowers. Intensely fragrant.

O. single white. Orient. 15 feet. Buds creamy yellow, flowers single, white. Faintly fragrant. Excellent bloomer.

O. Dr. Golfin. 15 feet. Single, bright cerise, faintly fragrant.

O. Mrs. Roeding. 15 feet. Double salmon pink. Dwarf, compact grower.

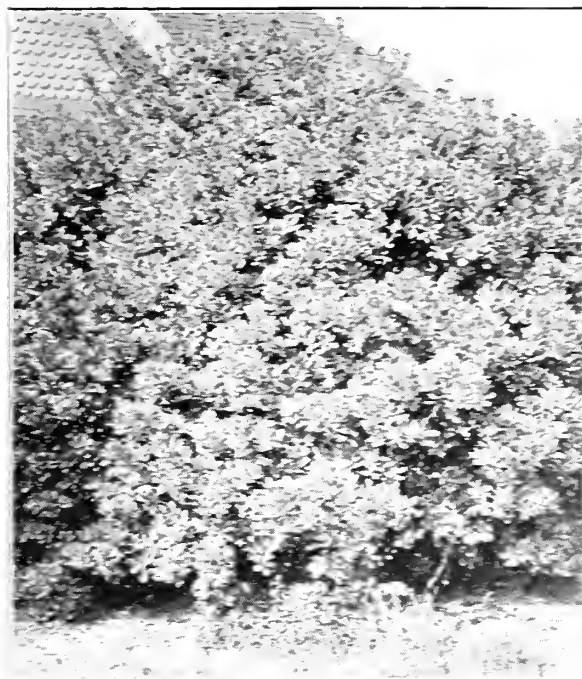
OSMANTHUS

O. aquifolium ilicifolius. "Holly-leaved Osmanthus." Japan. 10 feet. Shrub of rather erect and compact growth. Leaves are shining green and usually prickly margined; sufficiently similar to holly to cause many to believe it of that genus. Has small, white, fragrant flowers like the olive.

PITTOSPORUM

P. crassifolium, New Zealand. 18 feet. Large shrub or small tree. Leaves colored same as olive, dark green above, silvery beneath, but are two to three inches long and very downy. Flowers wine-colored. Very valuable on account of its great resistance to wind, even close to the coast.

P. eugenioides. New Zealand. 30 feet. If grown singly will make quite a good-sized, handsome tree. Leaves are bright yellowish green; margins wavy. Flowers clustered, greenish yellow and fragrant.



Pittosporum crassifolium.

P. nigricans. (*P. tenuifolium*). New Zealand. 15 feet. Growth about the same as preceding species. Leaves smaller and darker green. Particularly remarkable for its black flowers.

P. rhombifolium. Queensland. 15 feet. This is a tree-like shrub with large shiny leaves and pinnacles of white fragrant flowers, followed by golden yellow fruit which when ripe opens showing bright red seeds.

P. tobira. China. 15 feet. Forms a dense globular shrub of good size or can even be trained into a small tree. Leaves dark green above, lighter beneath, broadest toward the end. Flowers numerous, pure white and fragrant. Very showy in bloom as the flowers are larger than those of the other species and borne at the ends of the shoots.

P. tobira variegatum. China. 15 feet. Identical with preceding except that the foliage is strongly and conspicuously variegated with white. One of the handsomest shrubs in our collection.

P. viridiflorum. South Africa. 20 feet. This variety is very much like *Pittosporum tobira*, but grows larger. The habit is more upright.

P. undulatum. Australia. 20 feet. "Victorian Box." Makes a handsome, round-headed tree, or can be trained as a hedge. Leaves rich green, longer than any of above, waxy-margined and taper-pointed. Flowers yellowish white, extremely fragrant, particularly at night. Makes a beautiful, free flowering tree.

PLEROMA

P. splendens. Brazil. 5 feet. The deep velvety blue flowers of this plant never fail to attract attention. It blossoms in fall and winter. Does well in full sun.

PLUMBAGO

Plumbago. Very useful vines or can be grown as spreading shrubs. Foliage clean and smooth. Flowers shaped like phlox with very long tube. Borne in racemes throughout the season. Very free bloomers.

P. capensis. S. Africa. 10 feet. Flowers a very uncommon shade of azure blue. Almost unique in color.



POMEGRANATE

P. dwarf. Europe. 1½ to 2 feet. A superb novelty for borders or rockeries. Nearly always in bloom.

POLYGALA

P. dalmaisiana. S. Africa. 4 feet. Garden hybrid. Probably the most continuous blooming shrub we have as it is never without flowers and most of the time is nearly covered. Forms a dense, globular shrub of moderate growth, with very slender branches. Flowers magenta-pink, tipped with a little white. Grows well along the seashore.

POINSETTIA

P. single scarlet. Mexico. Immense bracts of bright scarlet flowers, well known and universally admired.

RAPHIOLEPIS

R. ovata. Japan. 8 feet. Handsome compact shrub of low and rather slow growth. Leaves of medium size, oval or rounded, leathery, very dark but lustrous green. Flowers white and fragrant followed by blue berries.

RHAMNUS. California Wild Coffee

R. purshiana californica. Pacific Coast. 10 feet. Handsome and hardy native shrub. Leaves green, oblong, glossy, aromatic when crushed. Flowers greenish. Berries shaped like those of coffee, red turning black. Thrives well in shade.

ROMNEYA. Matilija Poppy

R. coulterii. California. 10 feet. Spreading shrub having greyish blue foliage and immense cup-shaped white crepe flowers with yellow centers. Summer bloomers.

ROSMARINUS

R. rosemary officinalis. Mediterranean region. 8 feet. Small shrub of irregular growth. Leaves linear and highly aromatic, as are the numerous lavender-colored flowers borne in early spring. Thrives in dry ground.

SPARTIUM. Spanish Broom

S. junceum. Mediterranean. 15 feet. Well-known large shrub. Usually assumes a globular form without pruning. Branchlets are cylindrical, hollow, clear green and almost devoid of leaves. Flowers large, bright yellow and fragrant. Covered with blossoms most of the time. Very resistant to drought, thriving even on dry hillsides. One of our most useful flowering shrubs.

STRELITZIA

S. nicolai. S. Africa. 18 feet. Tall growing variety with blue flowers.

S. reginae. S. Africa. 6 feet. "Bird of Paradise Flower." A serviceable plant, with dark green leathery foliage, and producing interesting curiously-shaped orange and purplish-blue flowers. Strong plants.

STREPTOSOLEN

S. jamesonii. Columbia. 12 feet. A beautiful plant for any well protected sunny situation. It is only half climbing in habit, and may be treated either as a vine or shrub. During the summer the plant is covered with dense masses of orange red flowers which almost hide the foliage. It makes a splendid hedge plant if kept trimmed, and is equally pretty on a trellis or treated as an individual border specimen.

STROBILANTHES

S. anisophyllus. India. 2 to 3 feet. A small bush with long narrow leaves turning reddish brown in winter. Bears a profusion of tubular lavender-blue flowers, borne in late winter and early spring.

SWAINSONA

S. alba and rosea. Australia. 5 feet. Shrubs of spreading growth. Pinnate leaves, very finely divided. Flowers much resembling sweet-peas, but not fragrant, borne in long, erect sprays. Bloom continually through spring and summer. Very showy and handsome, excellent for cutting.

TECOMA

T. capensis. S. Africa. 20 feet. Growth moderate. Leaflets rather small and coarsely serrated. Flowers bright orange red, slender, with protruding stamens. Evergreen.

VERONICA

Veronica. Shrubs of moderate and usually quite compact growth. Flowers in spikes. Excellent for shady places, but will thrive perfectly in full sun. The following species are natives of New Zealand.

V. cupressoides. 4 feet. This is a totally distinct species. The plant and leaves look like a miniature cypress. Flowers blue.

V. decussata. 3 feet. Rather dwarf. Leaves medium sized and closely set. Flowers large, violet blue. An excellent hedge plant.

V. elliptica. 5 feet. Growth upright. Leaves small, light green. Flowers large, in loose spikes, violet tinted in bud, changing to pure white. One of the finest blue veronicas.

V. speciosa imperialis. "Imperial Veronica." 4 feet. Growth strong and rather spreading. Leaves large, dark green with purple margins and midribs. Flowers amaranth red. Very handsome.

V. speciosa variegata. 6 feet. Growth strong and upright. Leaves large and conspicuously variegated with creamy white. Flowers light blue.

V. coerulea. A gray leaved variety, plants of a slender branching habit and graceful form.

V. decumbens. As the name indicates, this is more or less of a prostrate growing habit. Leaves small, thickly set, plant itself making a thick matting on the ground. Does well in the open.

V. hulkeana. 3 feet. This species is a wide departure from the others. It is rather a spreading vine than a shrub. Leaves roundish and toothed. Flowers lilac.

VIBURNUM

V. odoratissimum. China. 10 feet. Bushy shrub with stout, erect branches. Leaves large and leathery, glossy green, dark above, pale beneath. Flowers white, very fragrant, borne in large panicles, sometimes followed by showy red berries. During winter the exposed leaves turn a vivid red. Very rare and handsome shrub.

VITEX. Chaste Tree

V. agnus-castus. Europe. 6 feet. Large shrub with palmate leaves; leaflets five to seven, light green above, whitish beneath. Foliage very aromatic. Flowers pale lilac, in clusters or racemes. Very handsome.

PRICES IN QUANTITIES

People who contemplate rather extensive plantings are cordially invited to send in a list of varieties wanted and the quantities required, and we will quote special prices on the same.

Deciduous Trees and Shrubs

Here in Southern California where a great deal of the shrubbery is evergreen, it is rather a relief to find some trees and shrubs which lose their leaves during the winter months. Often there is a part of the garden in which one wishes the shade during the hot summer months and the sunshine in the winter. These trees and shrubs give one this chance. Some of the most beautiful effects are secured by a scattered planting of the flowering shrubs and trees such as the peaches, plums, quinces, etc.

PYRUS. Apple

P. abrahamii. A form of the *Pyrus malus*. One of the old time favorites.

P. flesh pink. A beautiful form of the flowering apple with clear pink flowers.

P. floribunda scheideckeri. Japan. Growth medium. Flowers full, semi-double; red in bud, rosy pink when open.

P. floribunda halliana. Dwarf, compact tree. Flowers semi-double, deep rose and do not fade; produced in drooping clusters.

P. ioensis bechtelli. "Bechtel's Double-flowering Apple." Small tree. Flowers double, delicate pink, very fragrant; produced from the first year. One of the best flowering trees.

P. micromalus. Form of *Pyrus malus*, but greatly improved.

P. parkmanii. "Parkman's Crab." A fine blooming form with beautiful semi-double rose-colored flowers.

BIRCH

Birch. "Cut-Leaved Weeping." Asia. One of the most elegant of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree.

CHERRY

C. flowering double pink. A charming small tree with branches completely covered with a mass of large double pink flowers.

CYDONIA. Quince

C. japonica. "Japan Scarlet Quince." Japan. 6 feet. An old favorite. Flowers brilliant scarlet. Makes a beautiful flowering hedge.

LAGERSTROEMIA. Crape Myrtle

L. indica. China. 15 feet. Shrub or small tree with very smooth, even shiny bark. Foliage somewhat scanty. Flowers pink. The Crape Myrtle is a very desirable shrub being in bloom through most of the summer.

DEUTZIAS

D. gracillis. Japan. 2 feet. Slender branched, dwarf growing, dense, bushy; its drooping branches wreathed with pure white flowers in May.

D. lemoinei. 3 feet. Growth similar to preceding but a little more vigorous. Flowers pure white. Very free flowering.

*NOTE:—The heights given in the descriptions in this catalogue are the approximate maximum heights the plants will grow under good conditions in Southern California.

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell

F. suspensa. China. 8 feet. Shrubs bearing golden yellow flowers blossoming very early in spring. Flowers have four slender spreading petals and appear in small clusters along the branches. Rather tall, but with very drooping branches. Can be trained over arbors.



Hydrangea hortensis.

HYDRANGEA

H. new double flowering. (Domotoi). Of American origin, probably a seedling of the Japanese variety, *Mariesi*. The individual flowers, which are semi-double, are of good size, as are also the trusses; one of its exceptional characteristics is that it is perpetual flowering, producing flowers from the young growth throughout the summer.

H. hortensis. China. 3 feet. The most common form in California. Large leaves, pink flowers in large cymes. Blooms all summer.

H. french. A large number of French introductions of recent years. Have been wonderful acquisitions. Pink and white flowered.



H. hortensis variegata. "Variegated Hydrangea." Of the hortensis type, but differs in foliage and blooming. Leaves marked about equally white and green. The inner flowers in the head are small and violet tinted, the outer ones large and white. Very showy.



Lagerstroemia. Crape Myrtle.
See page 13.

LEMON VERBENA

Lemon verbena. S. America. 10 feet. Well-known old favorite. Foliage strongly scented. Flowers are lavender or nearly white, minute, borne in a delicate, loose panicle.

LILAC. Syringa

Among our best known flowering shrubs. Valued for their fine foliage and fragrant flowers, usually borne in showy panicles.

L. common purple. The old, best known sort.

L. common white. The common variety. One of the best.

No place is complete without some of the grafted sorts which embrace many beautiful colors, such as white, blue, lavender and purple.

MAGNOLIA

M. soulangeana. One of the hardiest and finest. Its blossoms are from 3 to 5 inches across, cup-shaped, white and rosy violet, opening before its leaves, which are massive and glossy.

MORUS. Tea's Weeping Mulberry

M. alba tatarica pendula. 6 feet. Stem, graceful, hardy weeping tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground.

PEACH. Persica

P. variegatae. 15 feet. Flowering peach. The following are ornamental varieties of the common peach. All bloom early in spring and are extremely attractive.

P. camellia-flowered. Flowers very profuse, large, double, rich red.

P. double red. Semi-double; bears bright red flowers in great abundance.

P. double rose. Flowers double pale rose-colored, resembling small rose.

P. early red. The first to bloom; flowers single, bright crimson.

POPLAR

P. deltoides carolinensis. "Carolina Poplar." A very rapid-growing variety with large leaves; grows to a large size in short time. Valuable for street planting.

P. nigra italica. "Lombardy Poplar." Widely known and esteemed for its decided individuality. Grows to a great height; narrow and columnar. Forms a strong contrast with most other trees, hence of great value in landscape work.

PRUNUS. Plum

P. pissardii. Persia. 20 feet. "Purple-leaved Plum." Vigorous, upright growth. Foliage maroon-red. Very handsome from early spring to late fall. Fine for color massing, or as single specimens.

P. vesuvius. Burbanks Purple-Leaved Plum. Differs from common Purple-Leaved Plum in its more vigorous growth, with longer willowy branches and much larger, longer leaves. Color of foliage is very pronounced and held well throughout the season.

P. vietchii. Same as preceding but double flowering.

SPIRAEA

S. Anthony Waterer. In constant bloom from June until October. The brightest-deep pink-colored of all the spiraeas.

S. reevesiana. Slightly drooping shrub, covered in May with clusters of double white flowers, almost covering the branches. Tall.

S. van houttei. Forms a graceful, pendulous bush. 6 feet high; surpasses all other spiraeas with its superb beauty and gracefulness. Pure white flowers.

SYRINGA. Lilac

S. coronarius. "Mock Orange." A fine old form. 8 to 10 feet tall, that blooms among the earliest of the family, very graceful sprays. Its large white flowers are delightfully scented.

S. philadelphus mexicanus. "Evergreen Mock Orange." Small shrub of somewhat trailing habit. Large white fragrant flowers.

TAMARIX

T. hispida aestivalis. Has the unusual and valuable habit of blooming twice a year, in spring and again in late summer. Growth slender and upright.

T. africana. Europe. Slender panicles of bright pink flowers; reddish bark.

T. odessana. "Caspian Tamarix." 4 to 6 feet. Exquisitely feathered foliage of silvery green, blooming late in summer with large, loose panicles of lavender-pink flowers. Dwarfier growing, more bushy and spreading than the others, and latest to bloom.

UMBRELLA TREE. Melia

M. azedarach umbraculiformis. 20 feet. "Texas Umbrella." Dense, finely divided foliage and lilac colored, fragrant flowers.

VIBURNUM. Snowball

V. opulus sterilis. 10 feet. The best known sort with large heads of flowers. Leaves somewhat maple-shaped, turning vivid red in fall.

WEIGELIA

W. rosea. China. 8 feet. An old favorite and probably still the most popular. Flowers pink, large and borne in the utmost profusion.

WILLOW. Salix

S. babylonica. 40 feet. "Weeping Willow." The common and well-known weeping willow.

Coniferous Evergreens

On the Pacific Coast where so much of the planting is semi-tropical and somewhat exotic, the cone bearing evergreens give the planter a chance to modify this effect and secure a more varied and beautiful landscape.

We have many varieties of evergreens such as *Cedrus Deodara*, *Libocedrus*, *Arborvitae*s, *Cypress*, *Abies* and *Pines* in stock. A number of these we have in varied sizes up to the largest specimens, both established and in the fields. We make a specialty of moving large specimens and when looking for immediate effects we would like to invite you to call at our nurseries and see our stock of evergreens personally.

ABIES

A. concolor. "White Fir." Western North America. 50 feet. Very beautiful fir; conspicuous on account of its ashy gray, often nearly white bark. Growth very regular and symmetrical, sometimes open, often very compact. Leaves long and slender, light green, usually very glaucous. This is the Silver Fir so highly admired in the Yosemite and Sierra region generally. Very resistant to drought and heat.

A. nordmanniana. "Nordman's Silver Fir." Caucasus. 60 feet. A majestic species; growth slow, but eventually becomes a large tree. Branches very widely spreading, so that a particularly good specimen should be as broad as it is tall. Leaves are flattened, not acute, dark green and glossy above, silvery underneath. The contrast in color between the old and new growths is most charming. One of the very best firs.

A. orientalis. "Oriental Spruce." Asia. 50 feet. The most delicate and graceful of all the spruces. About the same color as Norway Spruce, but with more slender branches, shorter leaves, and far more compact. Grows very slowly and is the very best spruce for small grounds.

A. pinsapo. "Spanish Fir." Spain. 50 feet. A magnificent tree, very regular and symmetrical in habit. Leaves, rigid, acute, entirely surrounding the branchlets; often reflexed; upper surface glaucous, underlaid deep green, while the lower surface is marked with two conspicuous silvery lines. Well adapted to a warm climate.

A. pinsapo glauca. Variety of preceding with silvery foliage and of slower, more compact growth.

ARBOR VITAE. *Thuja*

T. orientalis aurea nana. "Breckman's Dwarf Ever Golden Arborvitae." Of dwarf habit, compact, and symmetrical; the branchlets are flattened, the tips of which retain their golden tint throughout the year.

T. orientalis pyramidalis. 5 feet. Of upright columnar habit, with bright green cedar-like foliage; very fine where a large formal effect is desired.

T. obtusa. (*Chamaecyparis obtusa*). Branches spreading like a fan, very dense and of a deep green color. It makes a good tub plant on shady porches or in rockeries and Japanese gardens with ferns and other shade-loving plants.

CEDRUS

C. atlantica. "Mt. Atlas Cedar." North Africa. 75 feet. Large, pyramidal, open tree. Leaves very slightly glaucous. The hardiest species.

C. atlantica glauca. "Blue Mt. Atlas Cedar." 75 feet. A variety of the *Cedrus atlantica* with intensely glaucous or silvery leaves. When young, the growth is irregular and straggling, but later becomes symmetrical and compact. One of the most strikingly beautiful specimen trees in our collection.

C. deodara. "Indian Cedar." Himalaya Mts. 100 feet. This magnificent tree is a picture of grace and beauty. Pyramidal in general outline; the lower limbs lie on the ground, all the upper ones droop gracefully. The foliage of young trees is decidedly glaucous, but not so much so when older. Thrives to perfection in California. Large specimens.



Cedrus atlantica glauca. Blue Mt. Atlas Cedar.

CRYPTOMERIA

C. elegans. Japan. 20 feet. Unsurpassed for beauty of form and foliage, which is soft and velvety. During the winter months it assumes a beautiful bronze appearance.

CUPRESSUS. *Cypress*

C. arizonica. "Arizona Cypress." 50 feet. Handsome tree with brilliant, silvery blue foliage. Growth rather compact with somewhat stout branches. Bark red. Similar to Guadalupe Cypress in color, but more compact and with straighter, more ascending branches.

S. lawsoniana. 40 feet. Symmetrical pyramid habit. Bright green compressed foliage. A popular evergreen.

C. macrocarpa. "Monterey Cypress." California. 50 feet. The well-known, rapid-growing native cypress. Useful where quick effect is wanted, and makes a dense, compact hedge.



Cupressus Lawsoniana. Weeping Lawson Cypress.

DAMMARA

D. robusta. A splendid coniferous tree, unlike any other, its broad, oval-shaped, very thick leaves looking like those of a laurel.

JUNIPER

J. chinensis glaucophylum. A shrub or tree of dwarf growth and pyramidal habit; foliage, grayish-green, hardy and easily grown.

J. Irish. Narrow columnar form, with upright, dense branches. Tips of branchlets erect.

J. procumbens. A glaucous creeping species, having a spreading habit, and never rising more than a few inches from the ground.

J. variegata. S. Europe. 4 feet. A pretty form, differing from the main type in having the foliage interspersed with silvery white among the ordinary green growth, and in having many of the terminal shoots pure white.

LIBOCEDRUS

L. decurrens. "Incense Cedar." "White Cedar." California and Oregon. A noble tree of vigorous, close growth and conical outline. Branches are spreading and ascending, clothed with compact, bright, glossy green foliage. Easily among the best of our specimen trees.

Our landscape department is prepared to furnish planting plans and estimates on request.

PINUS. Pine

P. canariensis. "Canary Island Pine." 60 feet. Easily one of the most beautiful pines. The extremely long leaves, eight to twelve inches in length, are gathered into large tufts all over the tree, giving it decided individuality. New growth on small branches is silvery white in young trees. Vigorous and thrives perfectly under our conditions.

P. parryana. "Parry Pine." California. 40 feet. Growth very rapid; habit spreading. Leaves medium length, light yellowish green. Succeeds admirably in California.

P. halepensis. "Aleppo Pine." Western Asia. 60 feet. Medium-sized tree of moderate growth, with regular, conical outline. Leaves at first apparently one, but later separate into four or five; clear green on the outside, intensely glaucous on the inner surface. Cones small; seeds edible. A decidedly ornamental variety and about the best of the smaller sorts.

P. insignis. "Monterey Pine." Central California. 75 feet. Our well-known native variety. The most handsome of the genus. Growth upright and extremely rapid, probably more so than any other pine.

RETINOSPORA

R. veitchii. Acknowledged one of the best lawn trees in existence. Of low, dense growth. Foliage of a light glaucous green with a tint of silvery white, giving the plant a very soft and beautiful silvery appearance.



Cedrus deodara. Indian Cedar.

SCIADOPITYS

S. verticillata. "Umbrella Pine." 20 feet. Branches in regular whorls; leaves deep green, lustrous. A fine porch plant. Does well in sheltered semi-shade.

SEQUOIA

S. gigantea. "California Big Tree." 200 feet. Beautiful conifer. Gray-green foliage. Pyramidal habit.

S. sempervirens. "California Redwood." Very different from the preceding. Flat, short needles. Green. Habit more open and tapering. Grows quicker.

TAXUS

T. baccata. "English Yew." Europe and North Africa. 40 feet. Tree or large shrub of slow growth and very bushy head, densely branched and thickly covered with sombre green leaves. Can be trimmed into any shape.

T. cuspidata. "Japanese Yew." Japan. 50 feet. Although a distinct species, it is quite similar to English Yew. Probably grows a little faster; leaves broader and sharp pointed. Bark reddish.

T. baccata elegantissima. "Elegant Variegated Yew." Brilliantly variegated. In spring it is covered with almost solid, golden yellow. This becomes less pronounced later, but every leaf always shows the creamy variegation. Growth is slow, compact and erect. Very fine.

T. baccata erecta. "Erect Yew." Variety of compact, erect growth, similar to that of Irish.

T. baccata fastigiata. "Irish Yew." Peculiarly upright in growth, resembling a bundle of closely packed branches. The foliage is of the darkest hue, and the whole plant appears like a deep green column. Bears conspicuous red berries.

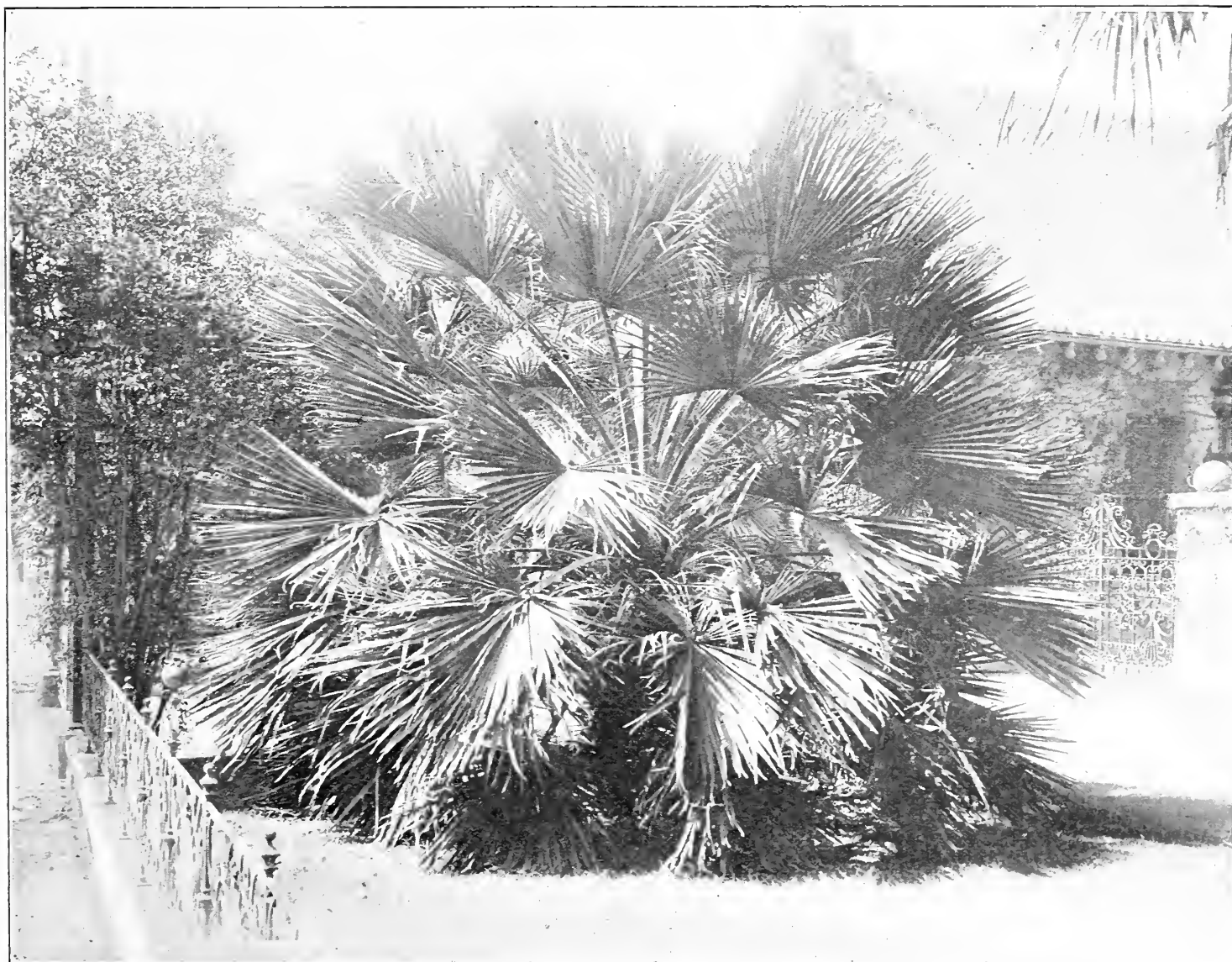
T. baccata fastigiata variegata. "Variegated Irish Yew." Has the same remarkable form and habit as the Irish Yew, but in the spring the foliage has the most intense golden hue that can be imagined. This becomes creamy as the season advances, but is always very pronounced. Very rare and easily one of the most remarkable conifers in our collection.

T. baccata washingtonii. "Washington Golden Yew." A form of the English Yew and of similar growth, but with golden variegated leaves. Habit bushy. Very distinct and handsome.

PALMS

For developing our tropical landscape, which makes Southern California so distinct and different, no plants aid so much as the many varieties of palms.

What could be more beautiful than a driveway lined with the stately Cocos Plumosa Palms, such as the one illustrated on our outside cover of this catalogue? We have the largest stock of this palm in Southern California and can supply it in any size and quantity. The other varieties listed below are some of the principal ones grown here for inside and outdoor use and can be seen and bought at our nurseries and greenhouses.



Specimen of *Erythea edulis*. Guadalupe Island Fan Palm.

See page 19.

CHAMAEROPS. Windmill Fan

C. excelsa. (Trachycarpus excelsus.) China. 20 feet. The most useful avenue palm. Compact upright habit, deep cut fan leaves, stems covered with dark fibre. Very hardy. Does well everywhere.

C. humilis. Mediterranean. 10 feet. Hardy, very dwarf, fan leaved palm, makes stem slowly and suckers freely; best untrimmed, leaf stems spiny.

C. weddelliana. Europe. The most dainty and graceful of all small palms, a much prized house plant.



Avenue lined with *Cocos plumosa* palms.

COCOS

C. australis. S. America. 20 to 30 feet. A feather-leaved variety with beautifully re-curved foliage of steel gray color. It bears abundantly a sub-acid fruit which is used for marmalades or jellies. It is a very hardy palm.

C. plumosa. Brazil. 60 feet. Of the slender stemmed section of the feather-leaved varieties. The leaves are from 8 to 10 feet long, densely clothed with dark green pinnae that crown the summit of the tall straight shaft. It has proved to be hardy on this coast from Santa Barbara to San Diego. It is a beautiful lawn palm. Is our choice for avenue planting.



Washingtonia robusta. Fan Palm.

CYCAS

C. revoluta. Japan. 15 feet. The well-known so-called "Sago Palm." Dwarf habit, arching ostrich-feather leaves, dark green, sturdy woody trunk; very slow grower; a favorite.

ERYTHEA

E. armata. "Blue Fan Palm." Lower California. 40 feet. Beautiful glaucous-blue foliage, fan shaped. Compact, slow grower, makes a fine contrast with the green leaved palm.

E. edulis. "Guadalupe Island Fan Palm." 10 feet. This deserves to be more popular, as it keeps its foliage better than most fan palms. The leaves are bright green, furrowed, and are borne on slender arching stems, giving it a most graceful appearance.



Chamaerops excelsa. Windmill Fan.
See page 18.

KENTIA

By far the most popular palms for indoor culture and decoration. They are of slow growth and can be maintained almost indefinitely in pots or tubs. Pinnate-leaved.

K. forsteriana. The most satisfactory Kentia for general use as a house plant. It is hardier, lasts longer and thrives at a lower temperature than *Kentia belmoreana*.

K. belmoreana. Similar to *K. forsteriana*, but more dwarf in growth and heavier foliage.

PHOENIX

P. canariensis. Canary Island. 60 feet. The most popular date palm, hardy, quick grower, of easy culture; also a very durable house plant.

P. reclinata. S. Africa. 50 feet. Slender trunk and orange colored leaf stalks. The foliage curves gracefully and slightly edgewise. One of the finest avenue palms grown.

P. roebelini. Siam. 10 feet. The most graceful of the Phoenix, and a palm which has become popular for room decoration. The plant is of vigorous growth, and its gracefully recurving leaves, with very narrow dark green pinnae, give it a lightness and airiness not surpassed, if equalled, by *Cocus Weddelliana*; at the same time it is as hardy as a *Kentia*, succeeding admirably as a house plant.



Phoenix reclinata.

SEAFORTHIA

S. elegans. (*Archontophoenix cunninghamii*). Australia. 20 feet. Erect-growing, very handsome feather-leaved palm, with smooth stately trunk. Succeeds best if set out when 5 feet high or over. Should be planted in rather sheltered position out of wind. Near the residence it forms one of the finest garden ornaments, improving with age.

FAN PALM

Washingtonia robusta. (*Washingtonia gracilis*). One of the most beautiful of all palms. Habit weeping, of rapid growth, slender and tall attaining a height of 80 to 100 feet. Highly valued for street and ornamental planting.

Agaves, Dracaenas, Yuccas, Etc.

With the recent revival in the building of the Spanish and semi-Italian types of house these plants have once more become very popular and with the aid of the taller varieties of palms are practically the only plants that can be used and be in keeping with this type of house.

Our stock of dracaenas, agaves, etc., includes a variety of both established and field grown stock which can be safely balled, and if you have or intend building a Spanish or Italian house we would be pleased to have you visit our nurseries and inspect our stock personally. Visitors are always very welcome.

AGAVE

A. americana. S. America. 20 feet. The well-known "Century Plant." Leaves are bluish gray. Has an enormous flower stalk, paniced toward top. Dies after blooming.

A. americana variegata. Variety of preceding with two forms. Habit the same, but leaves are either green with broad, yellow margins or very glaucous with creamy margins. Very striking.



Dracaena indivisa and *Camphora officinalis*.
See page 4 for Camphor.

DRACAENA

D. indivisa. Australia. 25 feet. Strong slender trunk. Long narrow drooping leaves. Very popular. Quick growing. Good for narrow sidewalks.

D. indivisa. (Bronze.) Same as preceding but having beautiful bronze leaves.

*NOTE:—The heights given in the descriptions in this catalogue are the approximate maximum heights the plants will grow under good conditions in Southern California.

DASYLIRION

D. acrotrichum. (D. gracile.) Mexico. 6 to 10 feet. Habit and general appearance similar to following, but leaves are clear green.

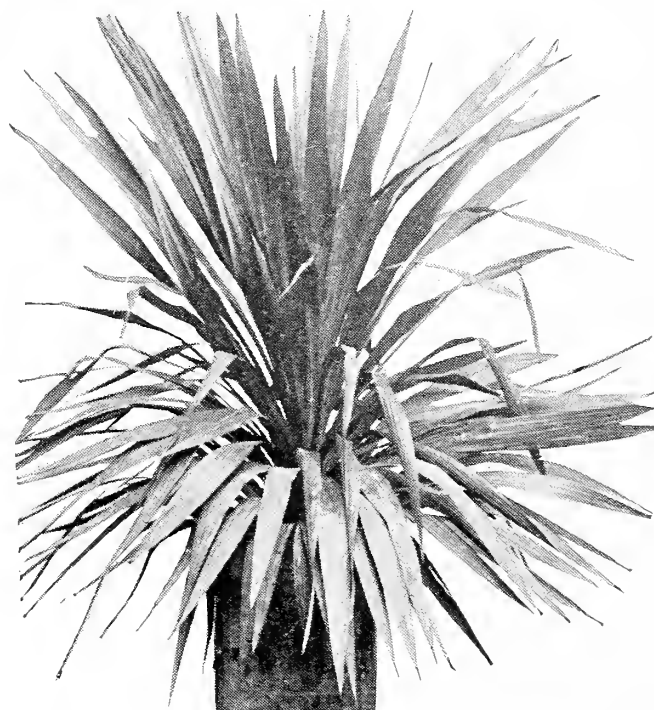
D. glaucophyllum. Mexico. 10 to 12 feet. Trunk short if any. Leaves very glaucous; numerous, standing almost rigid in all directions, about two or three feet long and an inch broad. Margins armed with numerous small, spiny teeth.

NOLINA

N. longifolia. Mexico. In time forms a trunk five or six feet tall. Leaves about an inch or more wide; older ones very drooping. Center leaves loose and slightly spiral, usually forming a tube. Decidedly handsome.

YUCCA

Y. pendula. (*Yucca gloriosa recurvifolia*.) Mexico. Blue drooping leaves. Not hard and spiny like many of the family. A fine tub plant.



Yucca pendula.

Y. whipplei. "Spanish Bayonet." Southern California. Forms no trunk whatever, but sends up a tall, slim, paniced flower stalk. Leaves narrow, stiff, glaucous and without threads. Very handsome in bloom.

Decorative Plants

For porch and indoor decorations there are many plants which are grown in pots and tubs which aid greatly in making your out-door porches, living rooms, halls, etc., more livable. Some of the most useful are the boxwoods, aspidistras, aucubas, philodendrons, etc. We have a good stock of these in varied sizes.

ANTHERICUM

A. vittatum variegatum. (Phalangium lineare.) S. Africa. Leaves dark green, beautifully marked, creamy white.

ASPARAGUS

A. plumosus nanus. S. Africa. 10 feet. Equal to the finest ferns in point of beauty and easily grown. It does well planted in a shady north border, and produces large quantities of delicate fronds, which are of great value for mixing with bouquets, etc. When grown in pots it is unsurpassed for interior decorations.

A. sprengeri. Natal. One of the best known and hardiest varieties of asparagus. It may be grown either in pots or hanging baskets, and will stand either full sun or partial shade. A gross feeder in every sense, requiring plenty of manure in the potting compost and an abundance of water.

A. scandens duflexus. Cape of Good Hope. A rare and but little known species, which in our opinion is one of the most beautiful of all. It is of compact trailing habit, much of the same character as *Asparagus sprengeri*, but with dense, pale green foliage. Of unsurpassed beauty in hanging baskets, pots, etc.

ASPIDISTRA

Aspidistra. China. A popular florist's plant, grown for its stiff, shining beautiful green foliage.

A. lurida variegata. Same as preceding variety but leaves are strongly marked with creamy bands running their entire length.

AUCUBA

A. japonica. Japan. 5 feet. Branching shrub, bark on branches green. Leaves rather large, coarsely toothed, dark green, conspicuously dotted with yellow spots. Fine for pot culture. When planted out should be given a shaded location. Female plants bear large red berries.

BANANA. Musa

M. ensete. Abyssinia. 20 feet. "Abyssinia Banana." Probably the most tropical looking plant that can be grown in this part of the state. Leaves extremely large, bright green with ruddy mid ribs. Needs to be sheltered from severe winds and does not like much frost.



Buxus sempervirens. English Boxwood.



Specimen Philodendron or Monstera.
See page 23.

BOXWOOD

B. japonica, "Japanese Box." 6 feet. A handsome species characterized by its very glossy foliage, which has a pleasing, light green shade. Leaves usually notched at the tip. Makes an excellent hedge, as it is of very even and comparatively rapid growth, hence easily kept in shape.

B. sempervirens. Europe, Africa and Asia. 5 to 10 feet. Handsome shrub of dense, compact growth. Leaves quite small, deep green. Used for low, formal hedges. Also trained into various artificial forms such as round-headed standards, pyramids, globes, etc. Can be kept at any size and trimmed into any shape.

FARFUGIUM. Leopard Plant

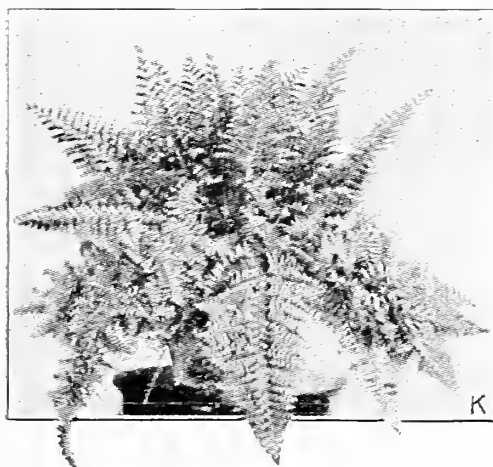
F. grande. This is an extremely ornamental plant. Its large, circular leaves, thickly spotted with creamy-white and yellow, make it wonderfully effective for room decoration. It likes a soil of loam and mucky matter, half and half, with a good deal of water. Ample provision, however, should be made for drainage. Once a month apply a fertilizer, as it is a gross feeder when allowed to have its way. Keep it in the shade.

PANDANUS. Screw Pine

P. veitchii. Polynesia. 20 feet. Handsome foliage plant with single stem and bearing long, sword-shaped spiny-edged leaves, which are produced spirally from the trunk. They are gracefully recurved, dark green in center, strongly margined with bands of white. Very handsome pot plant.



Greenhouse scene showing some of our nicer ornamental plants.



Nephrolepis elegantissima.

See page 40.

OPHIPOGON

O. jaburan variegatum. Japan. A pretty variegated foliage plant, useful either as a pot plant for the window or for planting out; its narrow, dark green foliage is prettily striped with gold, and during July and August spikes of blue flowers add to its beauty.

PHILODENDRON OR MONSTERA

P. bipinnatifolium. Brazil. Leaves twice cut. Specimens.

P. deliciosa. Tropical America. 10 feet. One of the handsomest of all tropical foliage plants, with enormous dark green leaves; these are deeply lobed and notched at the edges, and curiously punctured with holes of irregular shape on the interior. The leaves attain a width of two feet by three and a half in length. The plant is of climbing habit, and sends out long aerial roots at intervals along the stem; these soon reach the ground, take root in the soil, and furnish the plant with needed moisture. There is nothing more decorative for house culture. It also does well against a wall, in any position where there is plenty of shade.

P. sodiroi imperial. Tropical America. Caladium-like leaves often four feet in length.

RIVINA

R. humilis. Caribbee Islands. 2 feet. Small white flowers, succeeded by dainty scarlet berries.

SANSEVIERA

S. zeylanica. East Indies. An elegant variegated plant, especially adapted for house-decoration, the thick, leathery leaves standing the heat and dust of the house with impunity.

Bamboos and Grasses

For use as screens and backgrounds the different varieties of bamboos are very effective and useful. Nearly all varieties of bamboos and grasses require a good deal of moisture and should be planted where they will have access to all the water they demand. In Japanese Gardens, around lily pools and along sunny walls the smaller bamboos and grasses are indispensable.

ARUNDO

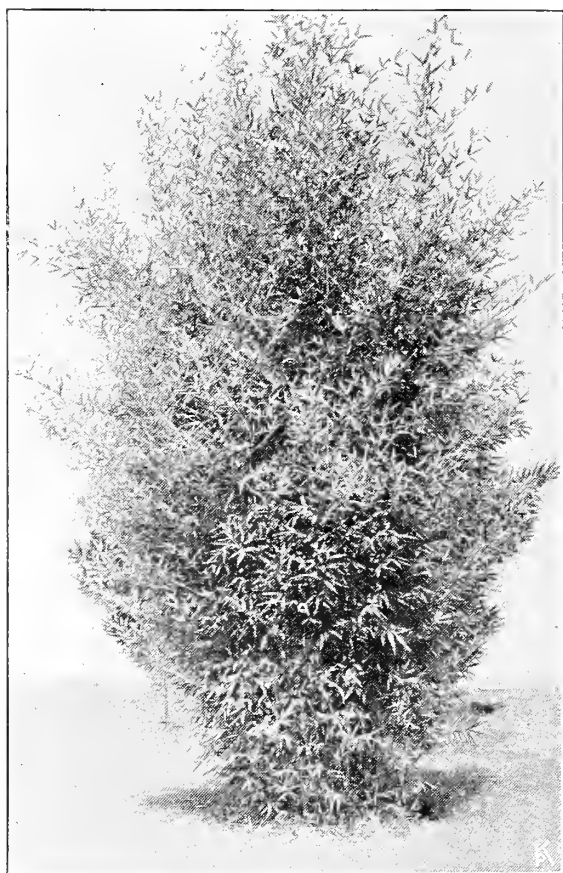
A. donax variegata. Europe. This giant striped reed is well-known in California, and is one of the most decorative plants we have. The foliage is very broad and beautifully striped with white on a green ground. It is of value either as an individual specimen or when used in conjunction with other grasses in waterside plantings or in tall background effects. Height fifteen to twenty feet.

B. palmata. Japan. 8 feet. Remarkable for its very large leaves, often over a foot long and three or four inches broad. Canes usually three to five feet, but sometimes taller; rather stout. Entirely distinct in appearance.

B. vulgaris. India. "Arching Giant Bamboo." A very rapid grower, attaining a height of 40 feet and forming in two or three years magnificent clumps of immense canes 4 inches in diameter.

BAMBUSA

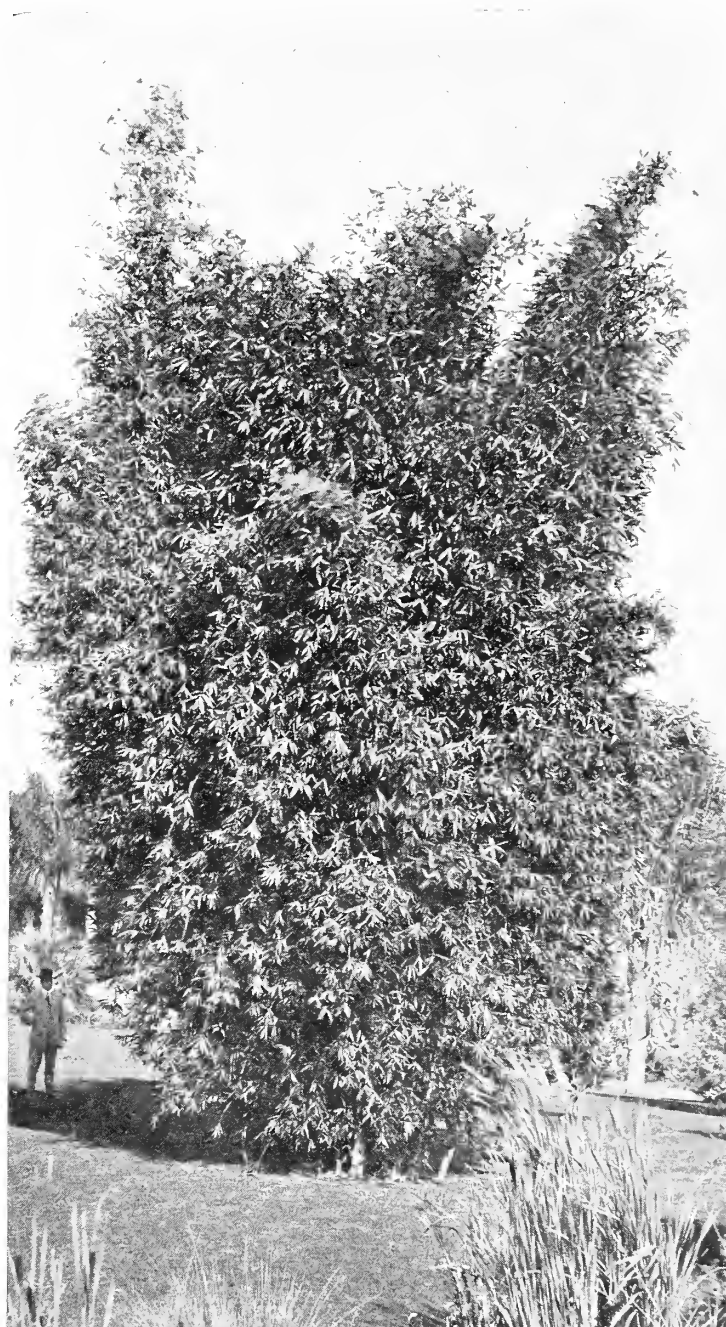
B. aurea. 15 feet. Named from its golden yellow canes; but this character is found in several others. Can be recognized by the joints being close together at base of canes. Shoots come up densely, most of them being very slender and of moderate height. Leaves two or four inches long. Furnishes excellent decorative material.



Bambusa nigra. Black Stemmed Bamboo.

B. dendrocalamus latifolius. Formosa. The erect stemmed "Giant," with dense, broad-leaved foliage and enormous canes; these attain a diameter of four inches in fully developed specimens, with a height of 45 to 50 feet. The canes are erect in habit, with the tip gracefully arched over. The whole specimen is foliated from top to bottom.

B. nigra. China and Japan. 25 feet. The black-stemmed species, suitable for planting in masses for jungle effects, etc. The black stems offer a high contrast to the deep green foliage.



Bambusa dendrocalamus latifolius.

CYPERUS

C. alternifolius. Madagascar. "Umbrella Grass." Fine for growing in water, but it does equally well in pots. It also makes a fine specimen planted in the open.

EULALIA

E. univittata. A graceful species native of Japan. with narrow-rush-like foliage. The feathery heads of bloom are carried on long slender stems, and are gracefully arched. A fine water-side plant.



Gynerium argenteum. Pampas grass.

E. zebrina. Japan. Similar in habit to *univittata*, but with slightly wider leaves, handsomely banded with white on a green ground.



Phormium tenax.

FESTUCA

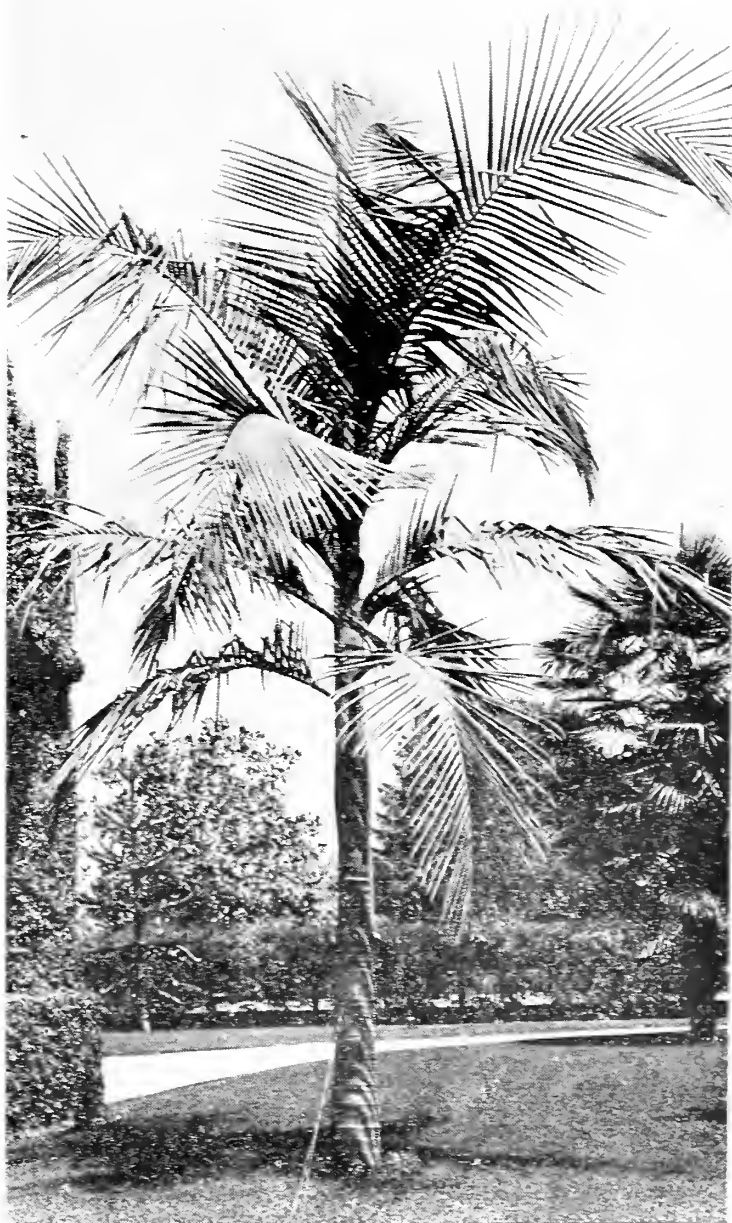
F. glauca. Britain. A fine hardy grass which attains a height of ten to twelve inches. The tufts are dense, and the whole plant has a glaucous blue color. One of the finest edging plants grown.

GYNERIUM

G. argenteum. The common pampas grass of South America; well-known for its beautiful silvery plumes. A fine plant for garden ornamentation, and especially useful in obtaining tropical effects.

PAPYRUS

P. antiquorum. From the valley of the Nile, and commonly referred to as the "Egyptian Paper Plant." It is one of the most ornamental of all grasses, and one of the easiest to grow. The tall, feathery appearance of the plant is graceful in every sense of the term. It is a moisture-loving species, requiring a wet or damp ground, doing splendidly on the margins of lily ponds.



Seaforthia elegans.
See page 19.

PHORMIUM

P. cookianum variegatum. (*P. colensoi variegatum*.) New Zealand. 3 to 6 feet. Much smaller than the following. Leaves average about 3 feet long and are strongly marked with yellow bands and stripes, all running lengthwise.

P. tenax. "New Zealand Flax." Leaves clear green; often 6 feet or longer. Flower stalks in proportion. The fibre is so plentiful that a small strip of the leaf makes excellent tying material; it is imported in great quantities from New Zealand. Makes large clumps of striking appearance.

Climbing Vines

For covering pergolas, arbors, fences, walls and unsightly portions of building vines cannot be duplicated.

Their uses are almost as varied as their numbers.

What could be more beautiful than a long white pergola covered with Wistaria when in full bloom with hundreds of beautiful hanging pendants of purple? Or what could make a better screen background or cover than the old and beautiful English ivy?

Below is listed our stock of climbing vines for your selection.

AMPELOPSIS

A. sempervirens. Brazil. A distinct evergreen species with much smaller leaves than its congener *Ampelopsis veitchii*. It clings freely to walls, etc., and the fact that it does not drop its foliage in winter is of special advantage.

A. veitchii. Japan. "Boston Ivy." Clings to stone or any rough surface. Glossy wrinkled, three parted foliage, which turns red in fall. Leafless in winter.

ANTIGONON

A. leptopus. A native of Mexico and undoubtedly one of the handsomest of flowering vines. It bears numerous racemes of deep rose colored flowers. A climber of superlative beauty and one which is largely planted, for it thrives well in this climate.

AUSTRALIA PEA VINE. *Dolichos*

D. lignosus. India. 12 feet. Small, dense foliage. Purple and red pea flowers. Quick cover.

BIGNONIA

B. cherere. 40 feet. A very scarce variety from Mexico, with long, trumpet shaped flowers, fully three inches long, in color a rich shade of blood red. It is strictly an evergreen, and in addition is one of the rankest growers in the family.

B. tweediana. Argentina. 75 feet. A small leaved species of clinging habit and consequently very useful for covering walls, stone pillars, etc. It is covered during spring with quantities of canary-yellow blossoms.

B. venusta. Brazil. 40 feet. One of the handsomest of all Bignonias. It is a midwinter bloomer, and displays at that season innumerable clusters of long, tubular flowers; color rich orange.

B. violacea. With bright, glossy green leaves, characteristic of so many tropical plants, and deep violet purple flowers two inches across. A splendid plant for pergolas, walls, etc. The plant is literally smothered with a mass of flowers during its blooming season.

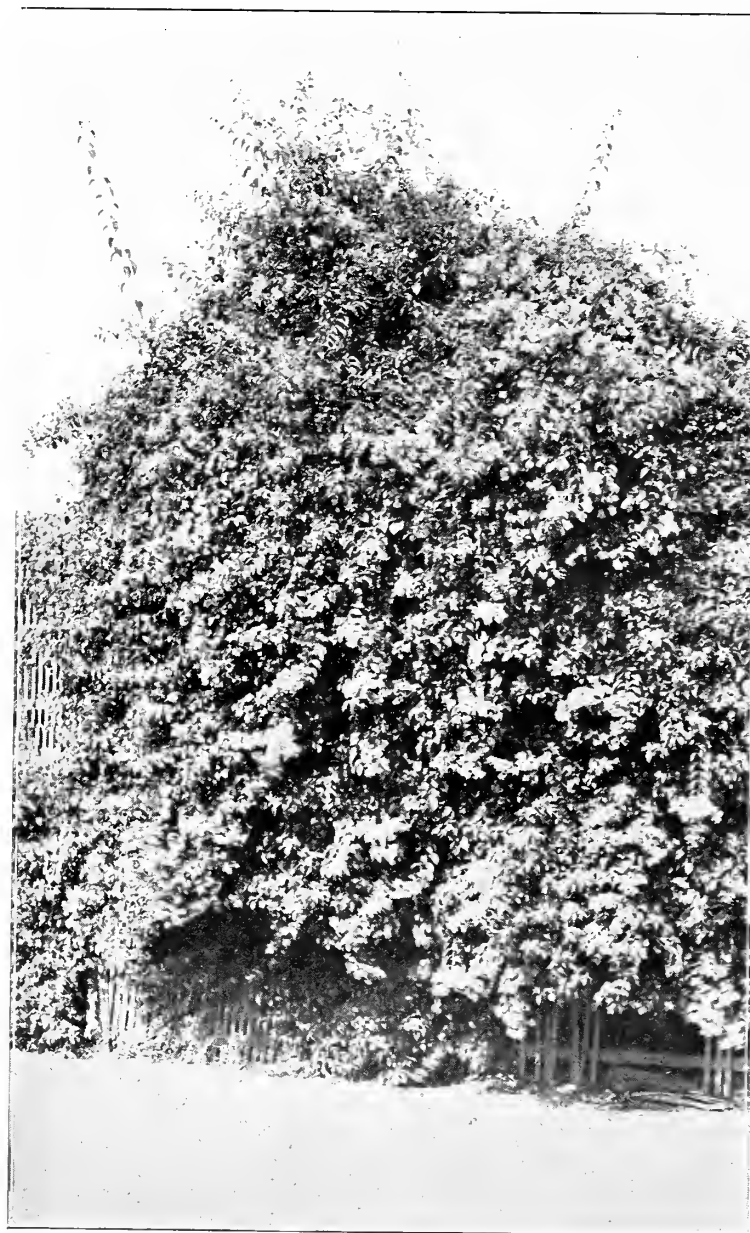
BOUGAINVILLEA

B. braziliensis. 20 feet. We recommend this as the best variety to plant on account of its brilliant, deep rose color. It is not so common as *Sanderiana* or *Spectabilis*. Ask for *Brasiliensis*.

B. lateritia. 30 feet. Brick-red flowers. The most highly prized variety. It is difficult to propagate and is higher in price. The demand has exceeded the supply for twenty years.

COPA DE ORO. Cup of Gold

Solandra guttata. Mexico. 10 feet. Also a scandent plant of rapid growth. It bears yellow, fragrant flowers, 6 inches in diameter, on the old wood. When cut back and trained as a shrub it forms a dense umbrageous plant and when in bloom is very attractive.



Bougainvillea braziliensis.

FICUS

F. repens... China and Japan. One of the most ornamental of climbing foliage plants. It fastens itself to stone or brick buildings by means of its aerial roots and makes a dense mat of small dark green leaves. It retains its foliage at all seasons.

HOYA

H. carnosa. Tropical Asia. 20 feet. "Wax Plant." Thick, glossy leaves, flowers in umbels, bluish white, fragrant, honeyed. Old time favorite.

HEDERA. IVY.

H. argentea marginata. One of the handsomest of all variegated ivies. The leaves have a green ground beautifully margined white.

H. denticulata variegata. A giant leaved form, the leaves being prettily marbled with white and yellow on a deep green ground. Extra fine grafted plants of this handsomest of all variegated ivies.

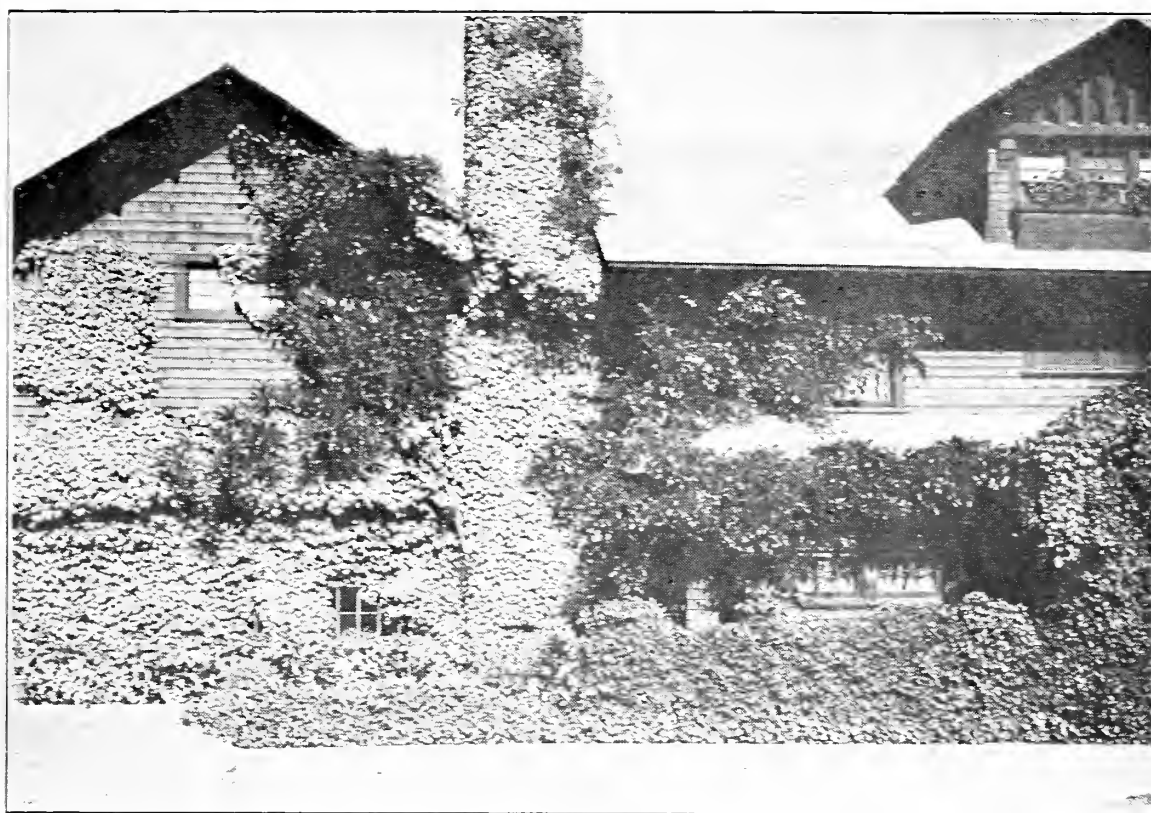
H. helix. "English Ivy." Europe. Dark green maple leaves, clings to walls and rough surfaces, stands shade. Used in quantity gives fine effect.

MANDEVILLA

M. suaveolens. 20 feet. This lovely climbing plant is a native of South America. It will stand several degrees of frost without injury. The flowers are about two inches in diameter, intensely fragrant, and are borne in great profusion. This vine requires a fully exposed sunny situation.

MUEHLENBECKIA

M. complexa. New Zealand. 40 feet. Commonly known in California as "Wire Vine." A graceful plant



Ficus repens. Covering walls and chimney.
See page 25.

JASMINE

J. grandiflorum. India. 20 feet. This is an old favorite and the most satisfactory for general culture of all the jasmynes. It flowers nearly the whole season; flowers star-shaped, pure white and very fragrant.

J. gracillimum. N. Borneo. 15 feet. Foliage light green, downy and pointed. The flowers are pure white, star-shaped and ever blooming.

J. poeticum. A rapid grower with fine, glossy foliage, covered through the spring and summer with a perfect cloud of airy, starry blossoms.

J. primulinum. 15 feet. A trailing plant which, given support forms a graceful, weeping vine. The flowers are bright yellow, double and the size of a half-dollar, and borne in great profusion in early spring. A valuable acquisition to any list of flowering vines.

LONICERA

L. halleana. "Japanese Honeysuckle." Japan. Strong growth and dense. Leaves are bright green above, grayish green below. Flowers white, changing to yellow. Very fragrant.

L. gigantea. With very large foliage and large clusters of creamy yellow flowers.

LOTUS

L. peltorhynchus. Teneriffe. 2 feet. A hanging evergreen vine with finely cut feathered foliage, pearl green in color. Excellent for hanging baskets, rockeries, or window boxes. The flowers appearing in spring and summer, are large pea-flower-like of brilliant reddish-orange. It is a vine that can withstand considerable sunshine when in baskets or window boxes and therefore fine for a sunny location.

with minute round leaves and slender wire-like stems; deep reddish brown in color. For covering the posts of pergolas, etc., it is valuable and very effective, the whole plant having a fern-like appearance.

PASSIFLORA

P. princeps. Brazil. One of the rarest and most beautiful of all climbing plants. The various Passifloras, or Passion Vines, as they are more commonly called, offer many distinct varieties, but we believe this to be the finest of all. The flowers are large, and instead of being disposed on the plant as individual specimens they are carried in long, leafless racemes of eight to ten in the cluster. The color is a unique shade of carmine rose, beautiful in the extreme.

P. alata-caerulea. Garden Hybrid. Leaves very large, three-lobed, purple-veined below. Flowers white, tinted rose inside. Corona dark purple at base, bluish purple in middle, white at tip.

PLUMBAGO

P. capensis. (See Evergreen Shrubs).

RHYNCHOSPERMUM

R. jasminioides. Eastern Asia. One of the most exquisitely scented of all flowering vines. The flowers are small, star-shaped, borne in profusion and deliciously fragrant. Foliage dark green, thick and leathery in substance.

SMILAX

Smilax. Well known graceful vine, largely grown for use in decorating. Loves shade.



Bigonia tweediana.
See page 25.

SOLANUM

S. wendlandii. Costa Rica. 25 feet. A conspicuous vine with large foliage furnished with spines beneath. The flowers are lavender colored and borne in clusters a foot in diameter.

SOLLYA

S. heterophylla. Tasmania. 6 feet. "Australian Blue Bells." A slow growing evergreen vine with dense foliage, and in early spring covered with tiny bell-shaped flowers. Wonderfully drought resistant.

STEPHANOTIS

S. floribunda. Madagascar. 10 feet. A rare old greenhouse climber that grows outside in California. It has large, thick, dark green leaves and bears clusters of creamy white exquisitely fragrant flowers.

TACSONIA

T. manicata ignea. Peru. "Scarlet Passion Vine." Growth vigorous. Leaves broad, three-lobed. Flowers about four inches across, fiery scarlet, corona double, outer series blue. Tube rather short and flowers do not droop. Highly valuable for its wonderfully brilliant coloring and freedom of bloom.

T. mollissima. Andes Mountains. 20 feet. "Pink Passion Vine." Leaves deeply three-lobed, downy beneath. Flowers large, drooping, rose-colored; corona short; tube long.

TECOMA

T. australis. (Campsidium filicifolium). Australia. 20 feet. The young plants have fern-like foliage. When they attain age this habit disappears. It is a plant of prodigious growth. The flowers are small, cream colored and conspicuous because of their numbers.

T. capensis. Cape of Good Hope. 20 feet. Flowers bright scarlet, long and tubular. A fine plant for the sunny side of the house.

T. jasminioides. Australia. 15 feet. An evergreen with compound foliage, smooth and glossy. Flowers are bluish pink and white with crimson throat, large and conspicuous.

T. jasminioides rosea. Same as above with rose colored flowers.

T. mackenii. S. Africa. "Pink Trumpet Vine." A very good vine growing only to a height of 20 or 30 feet. Has dense pinnate foliage and is a fast grower. It blossoms during the summer with clusters of large pink trumpet-like flowers.

T. reginae saba. Rhodesia. 30 feet. A great improvement on *Tecoma mackenii* in growth.

THUNBERGIA

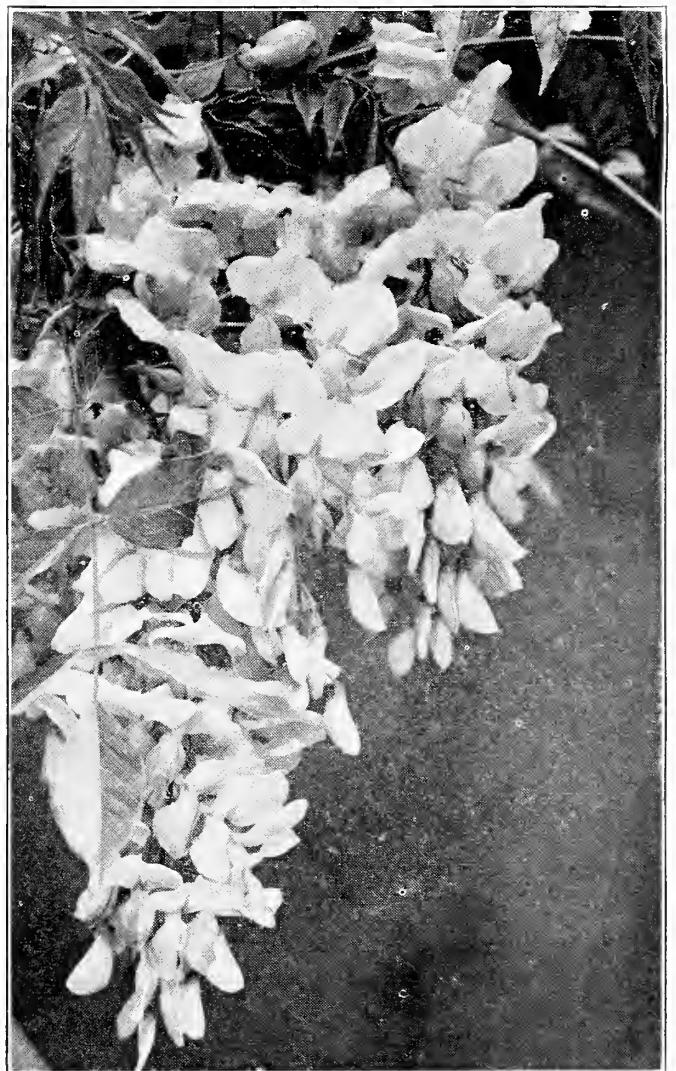
T. harrisi. India. Glossy-green foliage, large trumpet-shaped flowers of delicate blue.

VITIS

V. capensis. "Evergreen Grape." S. Africa. 40 feet. It is highly prized for its beautiful, large, rounded, evergreen leaves. This species is a rampant grower with leaves eight to ten inches across. The stems have a bronzy red tint of highly decorative effect.

V. hypoglauca. Australia. There is no more beautiful climbing vine than this. It is perfectly hardy here. Leaves five-fingered. Very attractively formed, always fresh looking, a bright glossy green. The finest of the evergreen grapes.

V. rhombifolium. This variety is of a dainty, slender growth, heavily foliaged with the leaf composed of three medium sized lobes. For covering pergolas, walls, porches, etc., it is unsurpassed, being of a light, airy effect, and absolutely clean and evergreen.



Wistaria multijuga.

WISTARIA

W. multijuga. Japan. 20 feet. Grafted purple variety, vigorous and tall growing vine with bright green foliage, flowers light purple, also comes in pink, white and double purple in loose drooping racemes twelve to thirty inches long. Fine anywhere that a vine may be used but especially good on arbors and pergolas where the long racemes may hang through.

Flowering, Bedding, Border and Hedge Plants

Under this heading we have placed many of the miscellaneous plants which are used as bedders, borders and hedge. Some are used as one and others as all three.

For color effects in the garden one can find in this list many plants that will help brighten your gardens, for edges and hedges and many other uses.

The stock listed below is representative of that used in California.



Cannas and Caladiums.

AGAPANTHUS

A. umbellatus. Africa. 3 feet. Among the various summer flowering bulbs there are but few which grow as easily or are more constantly effective in the garden than well grown clumps of Agapanthus. The variety in question produces a continual succession of strong flowers, stems each crowned with large umbels of deep blue flowers. They make very effective specimens.

A. umbellatus alba. A pure white form of the preceding variety.

AGATHAEA

A. coelestis. S. Africa. 2 feet. This is commonly known as the "Blue Daisy" or "Blue Marguerite." A charming old-fashioned plant, which blooms continuously winter and summer and produces a beautiful mass of color. It is an excellent border plant.

AGERATUM

A. imperial dwarf blue. Annual. 9 to 10 inches high. A favorite bedding plant; flowers in clusters, of brush-like appearance; very free flowering and in bloom nearly all through the season.

A. alba. Same as above but having white flowers.

AGROSTEMMA

A. coronaria. S. Europe. Stout, erect-growing plants with silvery foliage, which contrasts well with the showy flowers; which are produced during June and July. Bright rosy-crimson; 2½ to 3 feet.

ALYSSUM. Basket of Gold

A. saxatile compactum. E. Europe. An indispensable plant for the rockery or border, growing one foot high, and producing masses of broad, flat heads of bright yellow flowers.

AMARYLLIS

A. belladonna. "Belladonna Lily." West Indies. 3 feet. The most widely planted sort. Leaves long and narrow and die down in early summer. About August the solid leafless stalks spring up to about 3 feet and bear quite a number of beautiful pink, lily like flowers. Very fragrant.

ANCHUSA

A. italica. (Dropmore variety). A recent and noteworthy addition to the list of hardy plants, requiring in this climate a partially shaded position for best results. The flower stems attain a height of six feet, and during the summer season are covered with deep bright blue flowers about an inch across. A plant in full bloom is a striking object, and reminds one of a giant For-Get-Me-Not in one of the rarest and most beautiful shades of blue.



Anemone japonica. Japanese Windflower.

ANEMONE

A. japonica. "Japanese windflower." Japan. 2 to 3 feet. These beautiful Windflowers are one of the most important hardy plants. While they begin blooming in August, they are more especially valuable on account of their continuing in full bloom for a long period. All are excellent for cutting, lasting in good condition for many days.



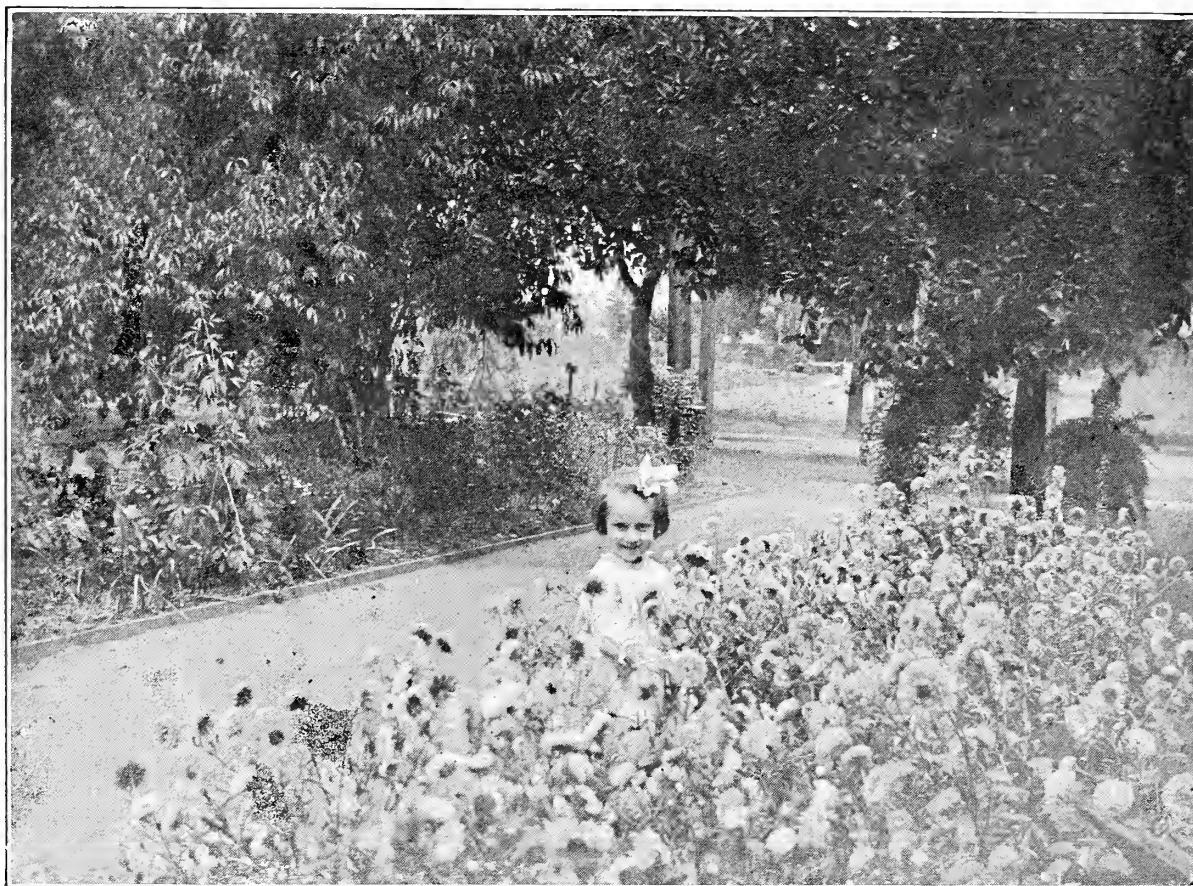
A. Prince Henry. Large, very double, deep rich pink flowers.

A. Queen Charlotte. Very large semi-double flowers of La France-pink, a color that is rare among hardy plants.

A. whirlwind. Large semi-double pure white.

B. gracilis luminosa. Mexico. This novelty is one of the best bedders, thrives everywhere, and is destined to become the leader of all Begonias. It has proven the most free flowering, blooming in spring, winter and summer.

B. gracilis prima donna. Same as above but having green foliage and pink flowers



Flowering Bed of Asters.

ANTIRRHINUMS. Snapdragons

Antirrhinums. Are among the most popular flowers grown in California. In the last few years great advancement has been made in the development of these lovely flowers, both increasing the size of the blossoms and adding many new and delicate shades. The intermediate or semi-dwarf varieties grow from 15 to 24 inches high and are the most desirable for bedding.

AQUILEGIA

Aquilegia. The old-time Columbine, a delightful plant in every respect, native to America, but much improved by cultivation, and selection.

ARTICHOKE

Artichoke. Globe. Brazil. Tall, spreading thistle-like plants. The foliage is silvery gray. Very ornamental. Buds are used as a vegetable.

ASTERS

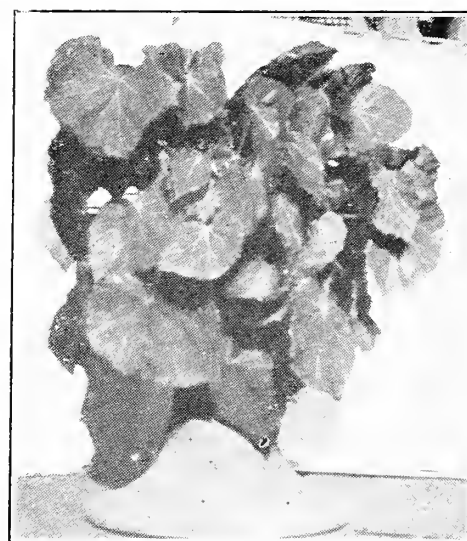
Asters. (Giant branching). All leading colors in season.

BEGONIA

B. argentea guttata. Purple bronze leaves, oblong in shape, with silvery markings; flowers white.

B. gigantea rosea. A very vigorous and erect grower. It has a very large flower, of a clear, cardinal red, the bud only exceeded in beauty by the open flower, which is borne on a long, thick stem. Good winter flowering variety.

B. haageana. S. Brazil. 1 to 2 feet. Has bright green, plush-like leaves, and clusters of lovely pink chenille-like buds; flowers white inside.



Begonia hybrida multiflora.

B. hybrida multiflora. An old but always beautiful plant, with small oval-shaped leaves, and showers of dainty drooping clusters of pink flowers. It grows very tall outside in California and is invaluable in a collection.

B. Jessie. Beautiful foliage of rich green, and ruffled at the edges. It bears numbers of small pink flowers, so numerous at times as to give the whole plant a cloud-like appearance.

B. lucerne. The most magnificent type of plant and flower ever produced in a tree begonia. The trusses of bloom are enormous in size, attaining in fully grown plants a foot in diameter. The color is a superb shade of coral rose; foliage deep bronzy red on the under side, dark green on the upper surface. The plants reach a height of 5 feet, and when in full flower are beautiful in every way.

B. manicata aurea. Mexico. A handsome ornamental foliaged variety; the large leaves are blotched and spotted golden yellow on a green ground. A fine pot plant for indoors or for planting out in shady beds.



Calla (Yellow flowered.)

B. President Carnot. A strong growing variety, of stiff, upright habit; foliage large, upper side deep green, under side purplish red; flowers beautiful coral red in large pendant panicles.

B. rubra. 12 to 18 inches. The flowers are a rich coral red, hanging in large pendant clusters.

B. thurstonii. A beautiful stately plant with remarkably handsome, glossy foliage. The under side of the leaves is a rich, purplish red, the veinings very prominent, while the face, or upper side, is a bronzy green, shaded with crimson and olive, with a peculiar glossy metallic luster over all. Flowers rosy white in large clusters.

B. templetonii. Beautiful foliage ruffled at the edges. It bears numbers of small pink flowers, so numerous at times as to give the whole plant a cloud-like appearance.

B. tuberosus. Double and single-flowering. Scarlet, white, pink, crimson, yellow. One of our most popular bedding begonias. The new single frilled varieties are the prettiest types to be found in tuberous begonias. The edges are frilled or serrated after the style of fine petunias.

B. verschaffeltiana. A garden hybrid with large ovate leaves. Clusters of rose colored pendant flowers.

B. weltoniensis. Delicate light green foliage, light pink flowers; makes beautiful low bushy plants.

BUXUS

B. sempervirens. (Boxwood). See hedge plants.

CALENDULA

Calendula. (Pot marigold). This is the "Marygold" of Shakepeare's time; one of the best and showiest free-flowering hardy annuals, growing in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, particularly bright in late fall, continuing to bloom through the entire year in our climate.

CALLA LILY. Richardia

R. aethiopica. The well known White Lily of the Nile.

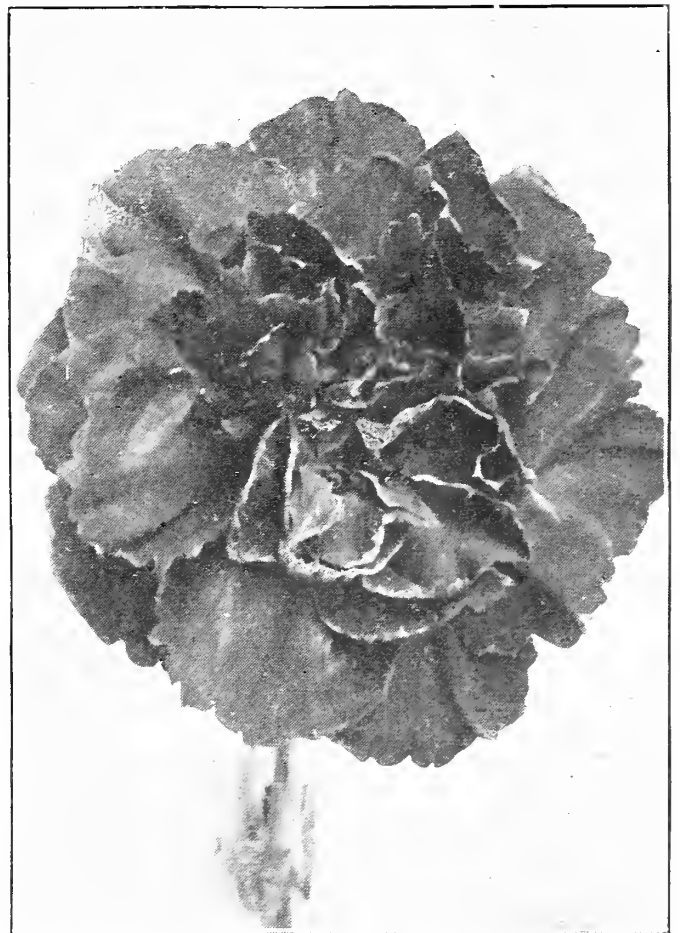
R. elliottiana. S. Africa. Flowers are large, rich dark yellow, often 4 to 5 inches across the mouth; leaves are beautifully spotted with white. December and January.

CANDYTUFT

Candytuft. Fine plant for cutting. Good for massing or bedding and an easily grown, free flowering subject. The newer varieties are not to be compared with the older small flowering kinds, beautiful as these undoubtedly are. No garden is complete without them.

CANNA

Canna. Well-known flowering plants with large, tropical leaves, surmounted by spikes of showy flowers produced all summer. They prefer a rich soil and plenty of moisture. In all the leading colors.



Carnation.

CARNATIONS. Dianthus

D. caryophyllus. Requires no description. When planted out they need a good, rich soil. If large flowers are desired, all buds except the terminal one should be removed as soon as they appear. When cutting, remove the entire stem to within an inch or two of the main trunk.

CANTERBURY BELLS. *Campanula*

Campanula. 4 feet. Those charming old-fashioned flowers are favorites with all, and are among the most beautiful of our spring flowers.



Coreopsis grandiflora.

CELOSIA. *Coxcomb*

Celosia. This is the botanical name of the well-known "Cox-Comb" or "Prince's Feather." Flowers are of brilliant colors. Is an excellent plant for bedding.

CENTAUREA

C. candidissima. "Dusty Miller." Whitish-gray foliage. Very distinct and hardy. Good for borders.

C. cyanus. "Cornflowers." They are well-known to every flower lover, and always included in old-fashioned gardens. A bunch of the blue sorts, with a few yellow *Calliopsis*, *Marigolds*, *Calendulas* or *California Poppies*, makes a very rich combination.

C. imperialis. Everyone knows and likes the old-fashioned "Sweet Sultans." In a variety of colors, they are great favorites of the florists, and they are also fine for the home garden, treated like any hardy annual. While they do well in poor soil, no plant responds better to liberal treatment.

CINERARIA

Cineraria. S. Africa. This plant has become very popular in recent years not only as greenhouse plants but also for out-doors culture in sheltered and shady situations, and we regard them as one of the most valuable plants for making a display in the garden during the late winter and spring months.

COLEUS

Coleus. Java. 1 to 1½ feet. Gorgeous leaved plants, suitable for bedding out or indoor use. The coloring in our large leaved varieties is remarkable.

COREOPSIS

C. grandiflora. Eastern United States. 3 feet. This is one of the finest of hardy plants, with large showy bright yellow flowers, produced in the greatest abundance. As a cut flower they stand near the head among hardy plants, having long stems and lasting in good condition a week or more.

COSMOS

Cosmos. Beautiful autumn-blooming plants. They produce thousands of artistic flowers in pure white, pink and crimson shades, furnishing an abundance of cut blooms for autumn decorations when other flowers are scarce.

CUPHEA

C. hyssopifolia. Small leaves, small lavender flowers, hardy, exceptionally fine border plant.

C. platycentra. "Cigar Plant." Mexico. An old favorite plant for the summer flower garden; useful also for baskets, vases, etc., bearing innumerable vermillion tube-shaped flowers.

CYCLAMEN

Cyclamen. Charming house and garden plants, with beautiful foliage and rich colored, fragrant flowers; universal favorites for winter and spring blooming. The Giant varieties have large leaves and stout flower stalks, throwing the flowers well above the foliage. If planted in the garden, require shade.



Cosmos.

DAISY. *Bellis*

B. perennis. "English Daisy." They make charming border plants, growing only to a height of a few inches, but having large double flowers about an inch across borne on stems appearing above the plant and from six to ten inches long. They should be planted about six to eight inches apart, and if planted in the fall will blossom all winter and spring.

DELPHINIUM. Larkspur

Delphinium. 4 feet. Beautiful flowers well distinguished by the long spur at base. Of the herbaceous perennial sorts we have selected the variety "Belladonna" as best. It is a free and continuous bloomer, bearing fine spikes of clear turquoise or azure blue flowers.



Cyclamen.
See page 32.

DIGITALIS. Foxglove

Digitalis. Handsome, hardy plants of sturdy growth, succeeding under the most adverse conditions. Spikes four to five feet high with giant flowers in all shades of color. Unequalled for naturalizing in shrubberies at the edge of woods or other half shady places.

DIMORPHOTHECA

D. aurantiaca. "African Orange Daisy." Annual, 12 to 15 inches high. One of the very best winter flowering plants yet introduced. Blooms early and will flower continually until late spring or early summer. The marguerite-like blossoms, about two and a half inches in diameter, are of a unique glossy orange-gold.

D. ecklonis. This Marguerite-like plant has unique flowers, the inside of the petals being ivory white. The outside purple and center violet. It is a continuous bloomer.

FUCHSIA

These excellent shade-loving plants are indispensable to a garden. They do well planted in any well protected north border, and bloom in great profusion during the greater part of the year. Give them a well prepared soil, which has been thoroughly enriched with decomposed manure, and a copious supply of water during hot weather.

F. arborescens. Mexico. 15 feet. Small tree or tall shrub. Terminal cluster of small rose colored flowers, likes a shady position.

F. black prince. Rich rose colored corolla with scarlet sepals.

F. corymbiflora. Peru. 4 to 6 feet. Has terminal clusters of scarlet tubular flowers 2 inches in length. Makes a beautiful specimen in a shady situation.

F. diamant. A grand double variety. Corolla white, with carmine shadings. Sepals rosy scarlet.

F. gracilis. Tall growing, small leaved, with very small red flowers.

F. mammoth. The largest Fuchsia we have yet seen. The tube and sepals are bright coral-red, beautifully formed. The corolla, nearly 2½ inches across, is of the very richest violet-shade. The habit is remarkably free and it blooms more freely than any large variety we have seen.

F. Otto. Corolla, dark purple, sepals scarlet, one of the largest singles.

F. Souvenir de Henry Henkle. Blossoms some three inches long borne in clusters. Large, prune colored foliage.

F. speciosa. Pale red tube and sepals, dark red corolla.

F. swanley yellow. A beautiful single variety similar in form to the preceding, with extra long tube and spreading sepals. A distinct shade of orange red. Very fine.

F. toga. Corolla single, dark purple, sepals white.

GAILLARDIA

G. grandiflora. One of the showiest hardy plants, growing about 2 feet high and succeeding in any soil in a sunny position; beginning to flower in June; they continue the entire season. The large flowers are of gorgeous coloring. The centre is dark-red brown, while the petals are marked with rings of brilliant crimson, orange and vermillion, and often a combination of all in one flower; excellent for cutting.



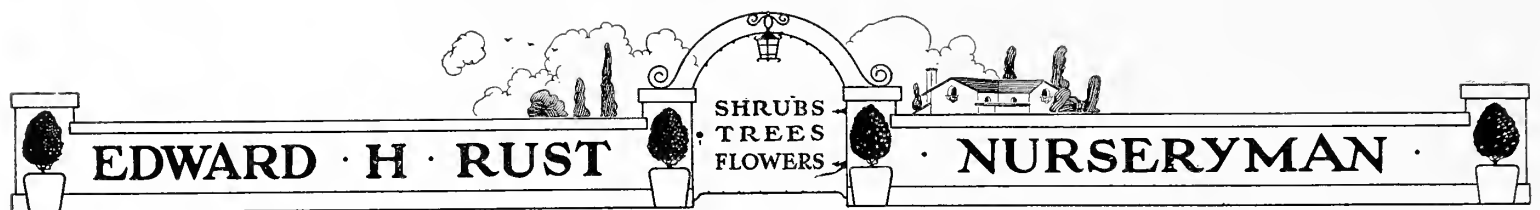
Fuchsia.

GAZANIAS

A splendid class of half-hardy plants growing only three to four inches in height and covered with flowers two to three inches in diameter. The following are two of the best:

G. aurantiaca orange. Bright orange colored flowers.

G. aurantiaca yellow. Beautiful pale yellow flowers.

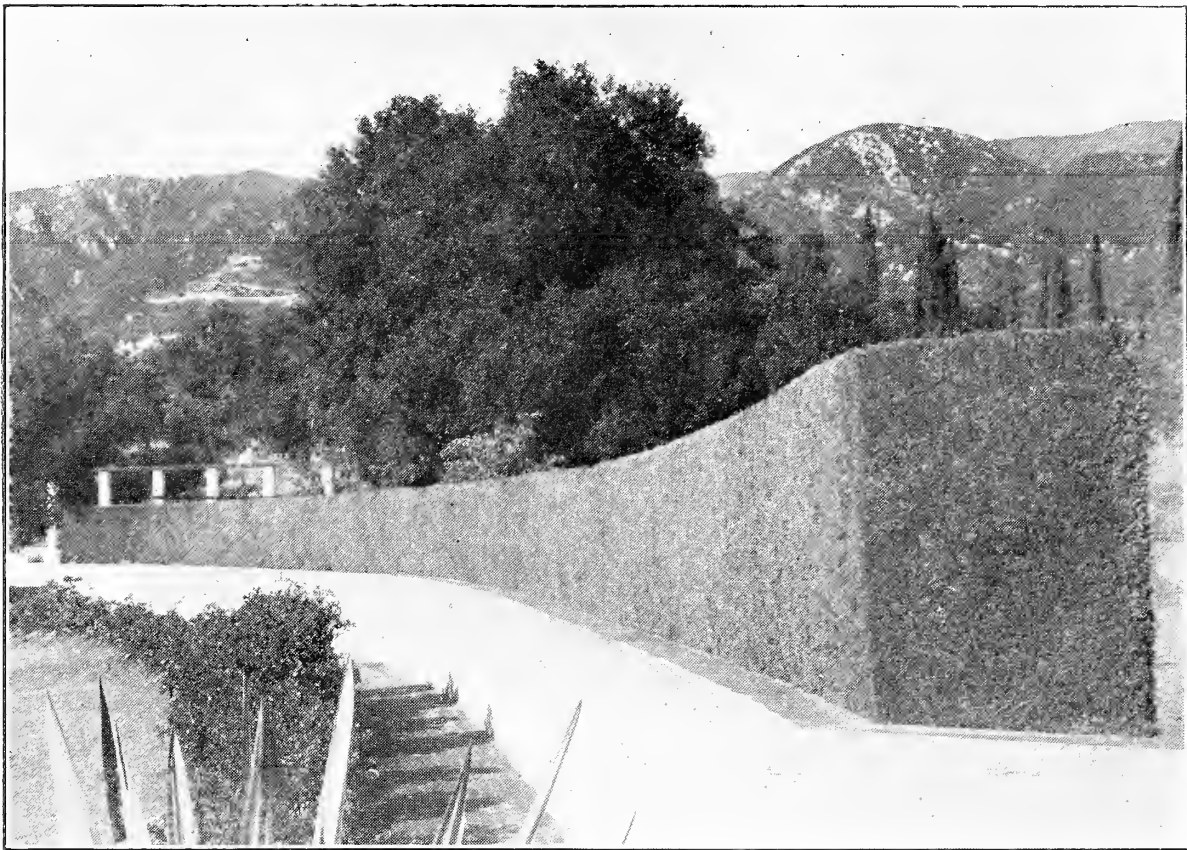


GERANIUMS

Double and single, in many varieties. They are adapted to every conceivable location. They will produce finer color effects, with less care than any other plant grown in Southern California. The ivy-leaved variety of this family of plants are fine for window boxes or for covering trellises and screens.

HELIANTHEMUM

H. hyssopifolium. These slender branched tiny leaved plants which make flat rosettes should become more popular. When in bloom the plants are covered by a mass of flowers. Their range of color is wide, covering yellow, pink, old rose, brick-red, apricot and white. Are well suited to our climate.



Trimmed hedge of *Cupressus macrocarpa*. Monterey Cypress.

GERBERA

G. jamesonii hybrida. Hybrid Transvaal Daisy. S. Africa. 2 feet. Stemless, herbaceous perennial. Leaves like Dandelion. Flowers borne on very long stalks; complete, about three inches broad, with small disc and long, showy petals. As originally introduced, this plant has medium-sized orange red flowers. These new hybrids run from white through straw, yellow, pink and salmon to a rich, brilliant red, will keep ten days after cutting. One of the very best things in this section. Requires well-drained soil and thrives well in California.

HELIOTROPIUM. Heliotrope

Heliotrope. An old favorite for its sweet-scented flowers. Although tender, it can be grown outside where there are only very slight frosts if planted against a wall. If trained up, can be made to climb moderately. Likes full sun. Cultivated forms have been developed from Peruvian species.

H. Garfield. Large tresses of dark purple flowers. The best bedding variety.

H. nightingale. Tall grower, light lavender flowers. One of the most fragrant.

GEUM

G. Mrs. Bradshaw. A recent introduction and one of the most meritorious additions to perennial plants in a long time. The flowers are large, quite double and of the brightest possible scarlet. Invaluable for cut flower purposes. Height 18 inches.

HEUCHERA

H. sanguinea. N. Mexico. 2 feet. A dainty alpine plant indigenous to the high rocky mountain ranges of Arizona, California, etc. The plants grow in the crevices of rocks, forming dense rosette-shaped tufts of foliage from which spring long wire-like stems eighteen inches high. These are covered toward the tip with small bell-shaped coral red blossoms. Extremely hardy and easy to grow; requires the shade of a rockery or fernery, where it soon becomes a lovely object.

GOLDEN ROD. Solidago

Solidago. Fall-blooming herbaceous perennials growing three or four feet tall. Individual flower heads are borne in showy masses towards ends of shoots.

HOLLYHOCKS

Hollyhocks. The varieties we offer are from a prize winning strain. The blooms are perfectly double and well arranged on tall, handsome spikes. As a back row plant in herbaceous borders, Hollyhocks have few equals. They require but little more than ordinary good garden cultivation. Fine strong plants in assorted colors.

GYPSOPHILA. Baby's Breath

G. paniculata. Europe. 3 feet. Finely branched, feathery plant bearing light airy panicles of tiny flowers. Especially useful for trimming bouquets. One of the daintiest plants we grow.



HUNNEMANNIA. Mexican Poppy

H. fumariaefolia. Mexico. Perennial. 2 to 3 feet. Large flowers resembling the California poppy, but more bowl-shaped and of a light canary yellow color. Very free flowering and especially valuable for cutting purposes, the blooms lasting a long time in water. Blooms freely the greater part of the season.

HELICHRYSUM. Straw Flowers

A well known class of everlasting flowers which are prized not only for their value as plants in the garden but for their use as cut flowers for winter decorative purposes. The flowers after being cut retain their color and form without fading. We offer this season a very fine strain of the *Monstrosum* type. The flowers are of gigantic size, the colors rich and varied.

LOBELIA

Lobelia. A lovely dwarf variety, about four inches in height, covered during spring with masses of ultramarine blue flowers.

L. crystal palace compacta. Rich deep blue; dark foliage; the finest dark blue for bedding.

L. Kathleen Maynard. A double flowering variety with deep blue flowers. Each flower is double and full to the center. One of the finest of this well-known plant.

LOPEZIA. Mosquito Plant

L. rosea. A pure rose pink colored variety. One of the daintiest subjects for winter flowering in the whole range of blooming plants. The flowers are quite small but borne in such profusion as to completely cover the plants.



Walk edged with White Marguerites.

IRIS

Iris. 3 feet. The surprising range of color which they offer and their adaptability to so many different uses place them in the front rank of our hardy garden plants. For the margins of woodland walks, shrubbery borders, wild gardens or near ponds, they are unexcelled. They are also valuable for cut flowers, as they possess a grace and beauty which is all their own. Many varieties.

LANTANAS

Most excellent for evergreen hedges, bears shearing, and as soon as the new growth starts, flowers profusely. The dwarf varieties are fine bedding plants and are desirable for border plants on large grounds.

LIPPIA

L. repens. A substitute for lawn grass. Spreads rapidly, roots at joints and soon forms a mat over the ground. Not injured, but rather benefited by being trodden upon. Requires a minimum amount of water, far less than grass. Where it has a chance will bloom freely; flowers tiny, in small heads, lilac-colored.

LINUM. Flax

L. grandiflorum rubrum. Scarlet flax. N. Africa. One of the most effective and showy bedding plants, of long duration, having free foliage and delicate stems, with brilliant scarlet-crimson flowers; hardy annual.

MARGUERITES

Marguerites. These well-known plants are favorites with all. They are of great value for border decoration, for planting along the margins of drives, etc. They bloom throughout the year in California and require but little care.

M. giant yellow. A splendid deep yellow marguerite. Flowers single. Fine for cutting.

M. Mrs. Fred Sanders. The finest of all double marguerites. Produces large quantities of double, snowy white flowers. Strong plants.

M. giant white. A very large single variety, with extra broad petals of the purest white.

MARIGOLDS

Marigolds. The African and French marigolds are old favorite free-flowering annuals of easy culture; both are extremely effective and are well adapted for large beds or mixed borders; they succeed best in a light soil, with full exposure to the sun. A vase or bowl of any of the rich yellow sorts, in combination with a few blue Larkspurs or Cornflowers, is very striking.

OUR PRICE LIST

We issue an annual price list, which we mail on request. Patrons failing to receive a copy should write for one.

MATILIA POPPY. Romneya

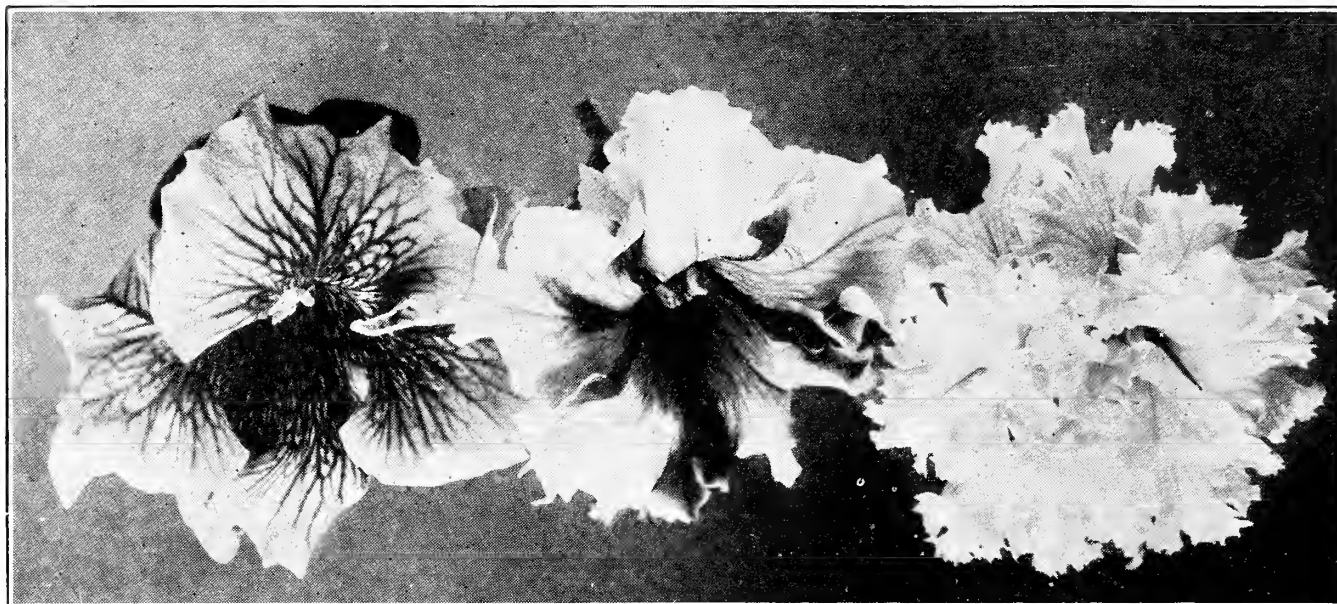
R. couteri. Southern California. Our finest native flowering plant. Half-shrubby, forming a large bush of silvery hue. The flowers are magnificent. Sometimes six inches broad; petals purest white, center rich yellow from the numerous stamens. The fragrance is much like that of a ripe orange. The individual flowers last many days and the plants are in bloom all summer. Difficult to propagate, hence scarce, but there is no difficulty about trans-planting good pot-grown plants.

PANSIES

Are too well-known to require any description as they are favorites with all.

PENSTEMONS

The newer and improved types of these hardy perennial plants are wonderfully effective in the garden. They are constantly in bloom, and in addition to their decorative value in this respect they make elegant cut flowers. Colors, red, white, lavender and pink.



"Giant of California" Fringed Petunias.

MICHAELMAS DAISIES

Perennial asters. These are among the showiest of our late flowering hardy plants, giving a wealth of bloom during September and October, a season when most other hardy flowers are past, and for the best effect should be planted in masses of one color. They grow freely in any soil.

PETUNIAS

Giant single fringed. A lovely strain of large flowering compact growing petunias. All colors are included from lightest to darkest.

P. giant double fringed. Magnificent double types with beautifully fringed, fluted and frilled flowers. All colors from pure white through the various shades of lavender, crimson, etc.

MIGNONETTE

Mignonette. Annual. 8 inches to 1 foot high. An old-fashioned flower much prized for its fragrance.

MYOSOTIS. For-Get-Me-Not

Myosotis. Among the various flowers of early spring there are few more appreciated than the various types of For-get-me-nots.

M. dissitiflora. A magnificent pale sky-blue For-get-me-not. Very long stems. One of the best for cutting.

M. alpestris. A lovely shade of deepest blue.

MYRTUS. Hedge Myrtle

M. communis. See Evergreen Shrubs for description

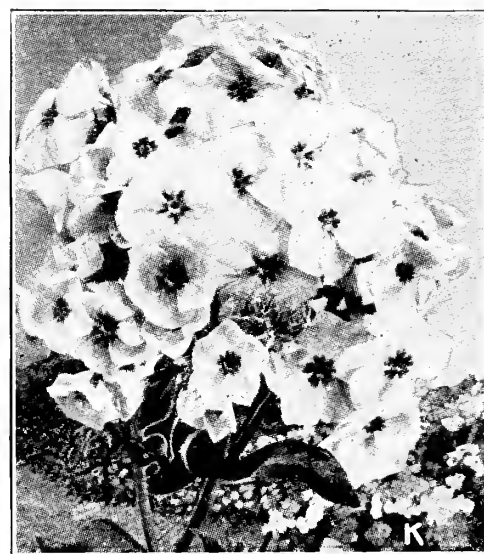
NEPETA. Ground Ivy

N. glechoma. Europe. A most useful variegated creeper for growing over banks and stones in the rockery.

PELARGONIUMS

Lady Washington Geraniums

Pelargoniums. Are among the most beautiful of our summer and fall flowering plants. They offer a rich and varied assortment of colors or combination of colors, and the ease with which they may be grown should recommend them to everyone.



Phlox perennial.

PHLOX

Phlox. (Perennial). United States. Handsome herbaceous perennial. Cultivated varieties are forms of *P. paniculata*. (*P. decussata*). Attain a height of two feet or more, the upper part of plant comprising the large panicle of showy, salver-shaped flowers. Colors range through various shades of red, pink, purple and white.

PINKS. *Dianthus*

D. plumarius. Hardy garden varieties are well adapted for beds and borders; delightful, refreshing, spicy odor; should be in every garden where cut flowers are wanted, and make a fine edging to a hardy border.



Pelargonium. Lady Washington Geranium.

PRIVET. *Ligustrum*

Ligustrum. Shrubs or even trees, mostly of quick growth. Leaves always opposite and flowers white. Several sorts are used as hedge plants for which they are well adapted. Authorities differ greatly as to names and descriptions of the different species.

L. japonicum. Japan. 6 to 8 feet. An excellent hedge plant, with large oval-shaped leaves and covered during the spring with numerous spikes of fragrant white flowers.

L. nepalense. A new variety from the Himalaya Mountains with oblong-ovate leaves about one inch long.

L. ovalifolium. "California Privet." A strong growing pyramidal shrub, with bright green, medium-sized leaves; white, flowers in June. One of the best low-priced hedge-plants. Can be kept trimmed at any height.

L. variegatum. A handsome small leaved variegated Privet of green and gold. Quite hardy, exceedingly ornamental.

PLATYCODON. Balloon Flowers

Platycodon. One of the best hardy perennials, producing very showy flowers during the whole season. They form clumps and are excellent for planting in permanent borders or among shrubbery.

PRIMULA

P. malacoides. This valuable introduction from China has proved to be one of the most free-flowering species and especially useful for out-door culture in partially shaded places. It is quite hardy and is one of the best winter flowering plants we have. It is also suited for pot culture. The flowers are of a delicate shade of lilac.

P. obconica. China. 6 to 12 inches. This is a large fringed variety, in all colors from white to dark pink.

PYRETHRUM. Golden Feather

Pyrethrum. Pretty foliage plants with deeply cut leaves, useful for edgings; perennial, 6 to 9 inches. The plants should be kept trimmed and all flowers cut off as they appear.

SAGE

S. variegata. Similar to the old-fashioned green garden herb, but having variegated leaves. Good border plants.

SALPICLOSSIS

S. grandiflora. Chile. 1½ feet. Annual. Free flowering plants for beds and borders; succeeding best in a sunny situation and blooming all summer. The flowers are large, funnel-shaped and produced in great profusion; colors yellow, pink, rose, crimson, brown, steel blue, purplish violet, etc., beautifully veined and penciled.

SALVIA. Sage

Only the red bedding *Salvia* is ordinarily thought of under this name. It is, however, an enormous genus of over 600 species, of which comparatively few are cultivated. All are square-stemmed plants belonging to the mint family.

S. farinacea. Same as *S. Pitcheri*, but flowers are of a more delicate lavender color.

S. greggii. A native of the mountains of South-western Texas, makes a shapely, bushy plant about two feet high, and from July to late October bears masses of brilliant carmine flowers which appear particularly rich and luminous during the fall months.

S. leucantha. Mexico. Low-growing, shrubby plant with narrow, pointed leaves. Entirely covered with white down. Flowers are white, but surrounded by a very conspicuous brilliant purple calyx.



Hedge of *Ligustrum nepalense*. Privet.

S. pitcheri. A Rocky Mountain species; grows 3 to 4 feet high, producing during August and September pretty sky-blue flowers in the greatest profusion.

S. splendens. "Scarlet Sage." This is one of the finest of the Scarlet Sages, growing in a compact bush about 2 feet high. Its erect spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers stand clear above the dark-green foliage and completely cover the plant. One of the most effective and gorgeous bedding plants in cultivation.

SANTOLINA

S. chamaecyparissus. S. Europe. Hardy, half-shrubby, much branched plant, 1½ to 2 feet high, with evergreen, silvery gray leaves. General appearance soft and feathery. Excellent border plant.

SAXIFRAGA

S. megasea. In our opinion one of the handsomest and most useful of all rock plants. This splendid species is furnished with large, rich dark green leaves, and during midwinter with numerous long-stemmed trusses of deep pink flowers. A plant in bloom is something of unusual beauty. Any one contemplating the planting of a rockery should not fail to include it.

S. sarmentosa. China. 1 foot high. A fine trailing species of creeping habit. The stems are of a reddish cast with green and white variegations on the upper surface of the foliage. A fine subject for rockeries or hanging baskets. The flowers are carried on dainty spikes and are pure white in color.

SCABIOSA. Mourning Bride

Scabiosa. Annual, 2 to 3 feet, flowering in summer and early fall. Flowers on long stems, produced in great profusion and especially valuable for cutting, lasting a long time in water.

SCHIZANTHUS

Schizanthus. One of the prettiest of half hardy annuals and amenable to a variety of uses. In a climate similar to that of Southern California it makes an ideal bedding plant planted right out in the open. It can be grown in pots in greenhouses and brought into bloom during winter and spring when flowers are exceedingly scarce.



Shasta Daisy. Alaska.

SHASTA DAISY

Shasta daisy. Alaska. The best of the improved sorts. The flowers are immense, pure white, with yellow centers and long stems; fine for bedding or aligning walks or drives.

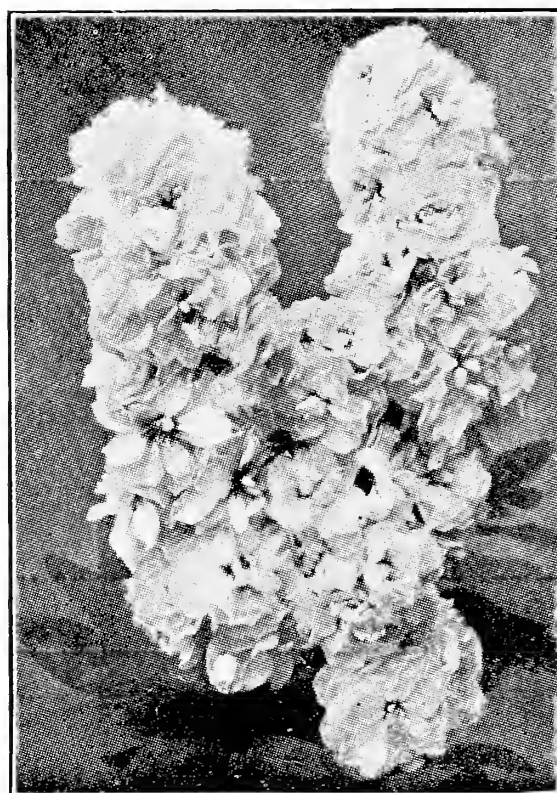
STOCKS. Gillflower

A favorite annual, succeeding best in California during the winter season. Largely grown for cut flowers, lasting a long time in water. Very affective for planting in beds or borders.

STATICE

S. arborea. A tree-like species which attains a height of some four feet. The flowers are a magnificent shade of royal purple, thick-set in a truss, which attain a diameter of 18 inches or over. Aside from its value as a cut flower, a specimen in bloom in the garden is one of the most striking garden plants.

S. pseudoarmeria. (S. Latifolia.) The great sea lavender. Leaves very broad and long, forming a low-growing, tufted, rosette shaped plant from which issues a strong, much branched growth, completely covered with dainty, pale blue flowers. Valuable for bouquet work.



Stocks (blossom.)

SWEET WILLIAM. Dianthus

D. barbatus. A well-known attractive, free-flowering hardy perennial, producing in early summer, a splendid effect in beds and borders, with their rich and varied flowers.

THOMASIA

Thomasia. This new Japanese plant is superior for ground cover. The branches closely hug the surface of the soil and combined with their lovely foliage, make a dense and fine looking carpet.

TRADESCANTIA

T. variegata. The leaves have a creamy white variegation. Tradescantias make fine pot plants for any one who desires to obtain a dropping effect in hanging baskets, wall pockets, etc.

T. zebrina. This variety has red foliage and is a strong grower. When fully developed, the foliage assumes a rich bronzy tint, giving it a high decorative effect. (Several other varieties.)

VALERIANA

V. alba. An old-fashioned plant, about two feet high, which blooms all season. The flower heads are large and beautiful, pure white in color and of spicy fragrance. Its long spikes of fragrant flowers make it an excellent border plant and suitable for cutting.

V. rosea. Same as preceding with pink flowers.

V. rubra. Same as alba with red flowers.

VERBENA

V. crimson king. The largest flowered verbena in existence. It has a color unequaled by any other variety we have ever seen, being one of those deep, glorious crimsons that catches the eye at once. It is a gem for bedding or parking purposes, producing a constant sheet of bloom from Spring until late Autumn.

V. Ellen Wilmott. Unquestionably the best of all deep rose colored verbenas. Flowers and trusses of splendid size, with a color tone of charming effect.

VIOLA

V. cornuta purpurea. Switzerland. A variety of the tufted pansy, forming clumps that are a sheet of bloom the entire season, and a most attractive subject for the border: the flowers which in general appearance closely resemble the Princess of Wales violet, make it a splendid substitute for the latter during the summer months, when these are not to be had.

VIOLETS

V. Princess of Wales. The largest single violet in cultivation. Deliciously fragrant.



Viola comuta purpurea. Tufted Pansies.

V. erinoides. (Moss verbena.) This lovely variety produces a mass of moss-like foliage, spreading over the ground like a carpet, above which are borne heads of purplish-blue and white blossoms in lavish profusion; comes into flower in June and continues until frost.

V. lavender queen. This variety is the result of cross polination. The color is a beautiful shade of pure lavender. Trusses extra large.

V. Mrs. Cleveland. The best pure white verbena to date. Almost equal to Crimson King in size.

V. purple king. A vivid bluish purple and unquestionably the best of its color

VERONICA

V. spicata. Europe. An elegant border plant, growing about 1½ feet high, producing long spikes of bright blue flowers in June and July.

VINCA

Vinca. Europe. The various types of vincas, both in the large and small leaved sorts are of inestimable value as garden plants. For planting on banks or under the dense shade of trees they make splend'd ground cover plants. Used in window boxes or hanging baskets their long trailing stems and pretty blue flowers give a light and airy decorative effect.

VITADENIA

V. triloba. For covering unsightly banks or planting in parkways or for dwarf borders this species of Vitadenia is of great value. It is a plant of prostrate creeping habit and is continually covered with small white daisy like flowers.

ZINNIA

Z. giant double. Are among the most popular of the summer flowering annuals, producing a grand display of brilliant and dazzling colors for many months, with little care and attention. All the leading colors. Plant during spring and early summer.



Zinnia.

FERNS

In our stock of ferns we list varieties which give one the chance of a varied selection of both hardy outdoor and indoor sorts. The outdoor varieties will be found useful for rockery work and in shaded situations, while the inside sorts are useful for house decorations, hanging baskets, etc. Our growing facilities enable us to have a good stock of ferns to select from at all seasons.



Greenhouse filled with *Adiantum cuneatum*.

ADIANTUM. Maidenhair

A. capillus-veneris imbricata. An uncommon and very beautiful form. The fronds are ample; leaflets large, noticeably lobed and so closely placed as to overlap each other. Remarkably beautiful.

A. cuneatum. The best known and most commonly cultivated *Adiantum*. Fronds very long and finely divided. Leaflets rather small.

ALSOPHILA. Tree Fern

A. australis. The most popular Tree Fern. Magnificent spreading foliage forming as the plant gets older and erect, woody trunk. For shady nooks this makes a grand show. Also well suited to grow in tubs for porches and indoors.

ASPLENIUM. Bird's Nest Fern

A. nidus avis. Broad, tapering leaves of bright, glossy green. A very odd, rare fern.

CRYPTOMIUM. Holly Fern

C. falcatum. Large, glossy pointed leaflets. A useful and striking variety.

C. rochfordianum. Next to the Boston Ferns, the Holly Fern is the most satisfactory for apartment use and we believe that this new variety will quickly find a place for itself in the first rank as a decorative plant. Its foliage is of a rich, glossy, dark green; the pinnae or leaflets besides being wavy or undulated on the edges are also deeply cut or toothed, giving the plant (in connection with its massiveness) a graceful and light appearance.

NEPHROLEPIS. Boston Fern

N. elegantissima. A great improvement upon older sorts. Each leaf is broad and is made dense by its finely divided leaflets, giving it a rich, feathery appearance. A decorative plant of the highest merit and one that does well in the house.

N. exaltata bostoniensis. A general favorite, grows into magnificent specimens if given a chance. It is the parent of the valuable ostrich-feather class.

N. exaltata. "Common Sword Fern." Fronds narrow, of upright growth. One of the hardiest outdoor ferns.

N. cordata compacta. Similar to *N. exaltata* but having broader leaf and more dwarf in growth.

ONYCHIUM. Carrot Fern

O. japonicum. The appearance of the finely-cut foliage gives it its common name. A hardy, useful fern.

PTERIS

P. argyraea. "Silver-leaf Fern." The foliage is white and green, a very graceful and conspicuous fern.

P. serrulata cristata. Crested form of one of the easiest growing ferns. Good indoors or planted out.

P. tremula. Quick-growing, large and popular fern. Very reasonable in price for the effect it gives.

WOODWARDIA

W. radicans. Native ferns for outside planting. Properly set out of reach of the sun they do as well as in their native canyons.

Helpful Hints to Use in the Selection of Plants.

PLANTS SUITABLE FOR PARTICULAR SITUATIONS AND COLOR EFFECTS.

Trees, Shrubs, Vines
and Flowering plants that
will grow at the

SEASIDE.

Abies concolor.
Abies pinsapo.
Acacia melanoxylon
Acacia armata
Acacia verticillata
Arbutus unedo
Araucaria imbricata
Berberis darwinii
Boxwood
Buddleia
Ceanothus
Cistus (rock rose)
Coccoloba
Convolvulus maritima
Coprosma
Coronilla glauca
Cornus capitata
Cotoneaster
microphylla in var.
Crataegus in var.
Cypress. Lawson
Cypress in var.
Deutzia
Eleagnus
Escallonia
Euonymus
Farfugium
Fuchsia
Genista in var.
Guava
Hedera
Hydrangea
Juniper in var.
Lagunaria patersonii
Laurus nobilis
Lavendula
Leptospermum
Laburnum
Lonicera
Ligustrum ovalifolium
Muehlenbeckia
Myoporum
Myrtle
Pelargoniums
Pepper Trees
Pinus
Platycodon
Polygala
Pyrus arbutifolia
Rhamnus
Ricea orientalis
Salix (milton)
Spartium
Syringa
Tamarix
Taxus baccata
Thuya occidentalis
Veronica
Viburnum
Weigelia
Yucca.

Trees, Shrubs, Vines
and Flowering plants that
grow in the SHADE.

Acanthus
Anchusa
Anthericum
Aquilegia
Aralia
Asparagus deflexus
Asparagus plumosus
Aspidistra
Aucuba japonica
Begonias
Boxwood
Bulbs. Holland
Caladium esculentum
Calla lillies
Camellia
Campanula
Ceanothus
Cestrum fuschinioides
Cinerarias
Clerodendron fragrans
Coccoloba
Coleus
Coprosma var.
Cuphea

Cyclamen
Daphne
Delphinium
English ivy in var.
Farfugium
Fatsia
Ferns
Fuchsia in var.
Geum
Ginger
Grasses
Heteromeles
Hoya carnosa
Hydrangea
Iris
Lobelia, trailing
Myosotis
Oleo fragrans
Ophiopogon
Papyrus
Philodendron
Pine. umbrella
Primula
Rhododendron
Saxifraga
Schizanthus
Semele
Smilax
Thuya japonica
Thuyopsis delabata
Tillandsia
Tradescantia
Viburnum.
Vinca.

Trees, Shrubs, Vines
and Flowering plants in
RED.

Abutilon
Agrostemma
Anemone japonica
Antirrhinum
Bignonia Cherere
Bougainvillea lateritia
Camellia
Canna
Centaurea
Cestrum elegans
Cineraria hybrida
Cosmos
Cydonia
Daisy (English)
Escallonia rubra
Eucalyptus ficifolia
Gerbera
Geum
Hakea laurina
Hibiscus
Hollyhocks
Linum rubrum
Lotus
Melaleuca
Oleander
Peach (flowering)
Penstemon
Passiflora princeps
Poinsettia
Salvia splendens
Spiraea (A. Waterer)
Tacsonia manicata
Tecoma capensis
Valeriana

Trees, Shrubs, Vines
and Flowering plants in
WHITE.

Abelia rupestris
Abutilon
Ageratum
Anemone japonica
Antirrhinum
Aquilegia
Aralia
Arbutus unedo.
Calla lily
Camellia
Candytuft
Canna
Canterbury bells
Cherry (catalina)
Cherry (japanese)
Cherry (wild)

Choisya
Cineraria hybrida
Cornus
Cosmos
Cotoneaster
Crataegus
Daisy (english)
Daphne (odora)
Deutzia
Diosma
Duranta alba
Erica persoluta alba
Escallonia montevidensis
Eucalyptus
Eugenia myrtifolia
Fabiana imbricata
Gardenia
Hipsophila
Hakea suaveolens
Hollyhocks
Hydrangea
Jasmine (vine)
Laurus
Laurustinus
Leptospermum laevigatum
Lilac
Lyonothamnus
Magnolia (grandiflora)
Mandevilla
Marguerites
Melaleuca
Myoporum
Myrtus
Nandina
Oleander
Osmanthus
Peach (flowering)
Penstemon
Rhapheolepis
Rhynchospermum
Ronnvea coulterii
Snowball
Spiraea
Stephanotis
Swainsona
Syringa
Valeriana
Verbena (lemon)
Wistaria.

Trees, Shrubs, Vines
and Flowering plants in
PINK.

Amarvillis belladonna
Abutilon
Anemone japonica
Antigonon
Antirrhinum
Aquilegia
Bougainvillea braziliensis
Camellia
Candytuft
Canna
Canterbury bells
Castanospermum
Cherry (japanese)
Cineraria hybrida
Cosmos
Daisy (english)
Daphne odora var.
Erica Felix Faure
Escallonia rosea
Eucalyptus leucoxydon
Eucalyptus sideroxydon
Heuchera
Hibiscus
Hollyhocks
Hoya carnosa
Hydrangea
Lagerstromia
Lagunaria
Lopezia
Melaleuca
Oleander
Pyrus (apple)
Peach (flowering)
Penstemon
Pinks (hedera)
Swainsona
Tacsonia mollissima
Tamarix
Tecoma jasminioides
rosea
Tecoma Mackenii

Tecoma reginae saba
Valeriana
Weigelia

Trees, Shrubs, Vines
and Flowering plants in
BLUE.

Agapanthus
Agathaea
Ageratum
Anchusa
Aquilegia
Australian pea vine
Bignonia violacea
Buddleia
Canterbury bells
Ceanothus
Cineraria hybrida
Coreopsis
Delphinium
Erica mediterranea
Erica melanthera
Heliotrope
Jacaranda
Lavender
Lilac
Lobelia
Melaleuca
Myosotis
Passiflora alata-caerulea
Pleroma
Plumbago
Polygala
Primula
Salvia
Solanum wendlandii
Sollya
Statice
Thunbergia harrisii
Strobilanthes
Veronica
Viola
Violets
Vitex

Trees, Shrubs, Vines
and Flowering plants in
YELLOW.

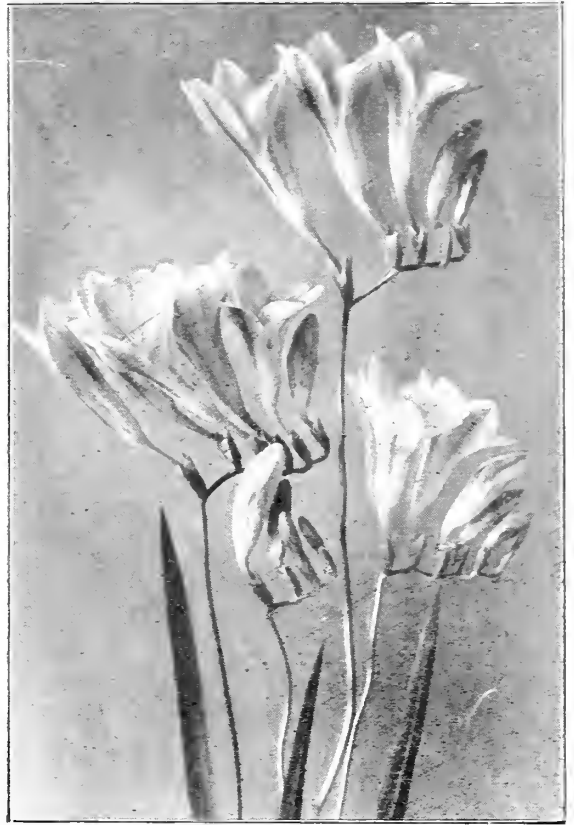
Abutilon
Acacias
Alyssum
Antirrhinum
Aquilegia
Azara
Berberis darwinii
Bignonia tweediana
Bignonia venusta
Buddleia
Calendula
Calla lily
Canna
Cassia
Cestrum aurantiacum
Cestrum Parquii
Cineraria platanifolia
Copo de oro
Coronilla glauca
Forsythia
Gaillardia
Gazania
Genista
Golden rod
Hibiscus
Hollyhocks
Hunnemannia
Hymenosporum
Hypericum
Jasmine (vine)
Jasminum nudiflorum
Kerria japonica
Linum flavum
Leonotis leonurus
Lonicera
Mahonia
Marguerites
Melaleuca
Oleander
Parkinsonia
Pittosporum
Spartium
Strelitzia
Streptosolen
Tecoma australis



We issue our rose, bulb and fruit tree lists as separate catalogues and will be glad to mail you one as the respective seasons for planting come. On the opposite pages are four blossoms of flowers that come in bulbs.



Narcissus.



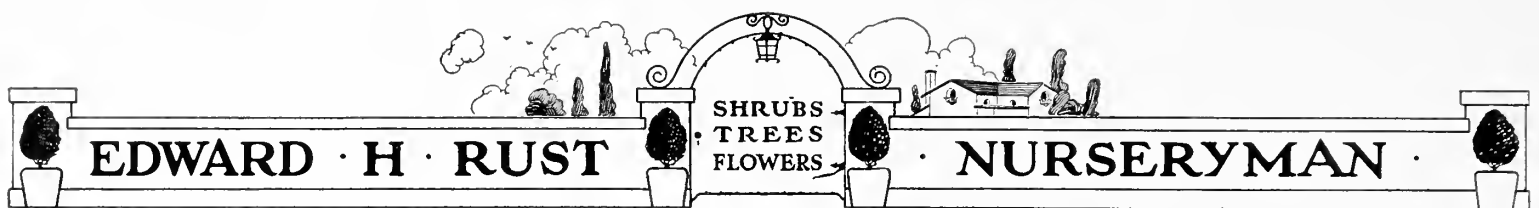
Freesias.



Spanish Iris.



Hyacinth.



Gardening Requisites

Garden Hose. We keep in stock, garden hose for the convenience of our customers and can supply your wants in standard makes.



Sprinklers. We have for sale and recommend the Ross sprinkler. The illustration will give one an idea of the working of this sprinkler and it cannot be too highly recommended for sprinkling newly planted lawns, gardens, etc.

Insecticides. We carry a few kinds of good insecticides in liquid and powdered form. As a remedy for mealy bug, and all kinds of scale and aphids, we recommend most highly the Killwell spray, originated by our Mr. Orin.

It is the best all round spray on the market to date. We have in stock at all times a good line of powdered insecticides.

Fertilizers. The necessity for the proper use of the proper plant stimulants, makes us carry a full line of fertilizers. For lawn, house plants, flowers and decorative plants we can supply your needs. Should you care for only a small amount, we are always glad to fill your order whether for ten pounds or ten sacks.

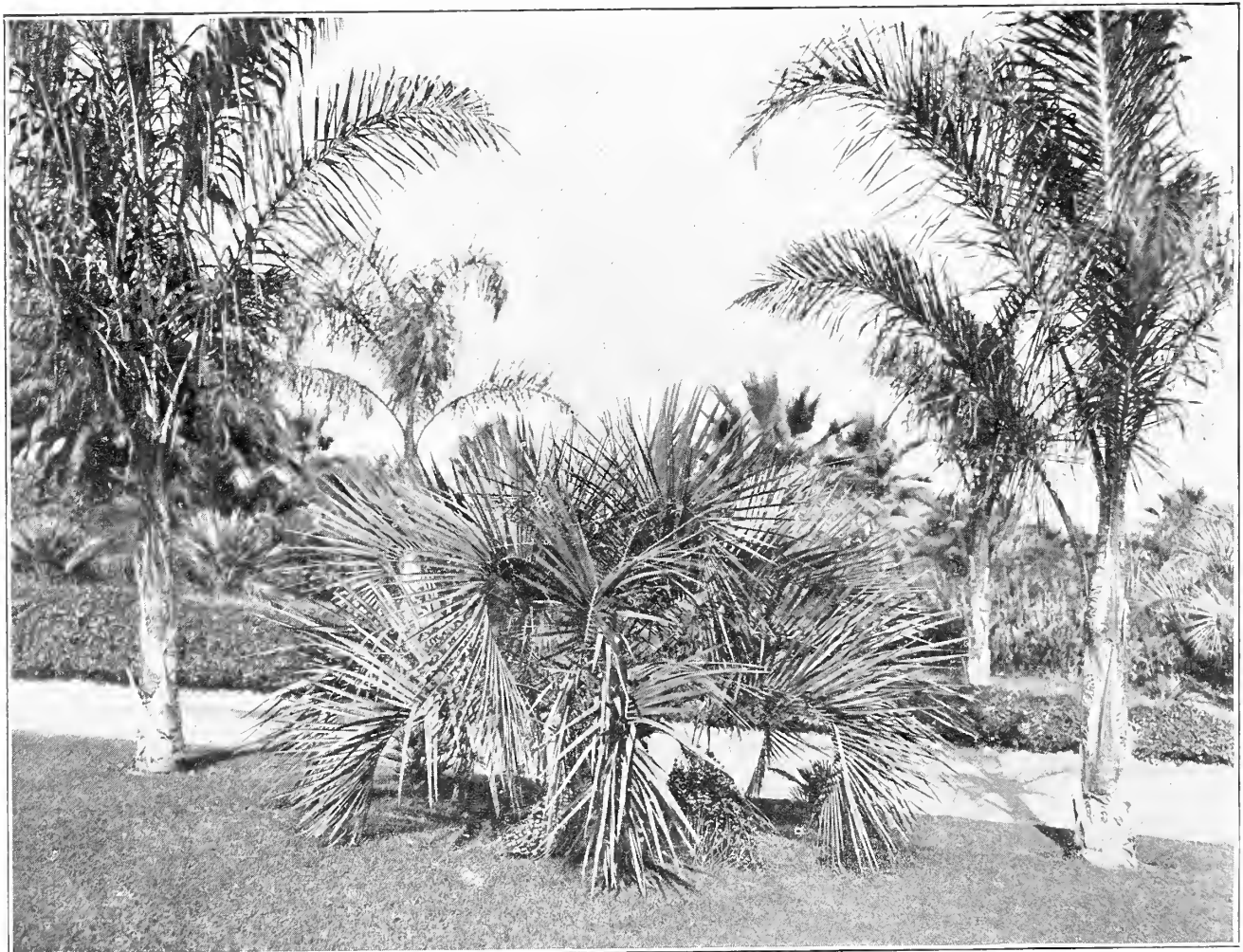
Grass Seed. To help our customers in completing their gardens, we have in stock the grass seed, including clover, blue grass and shade grasses which can be supplied in any quantity.

Peet. Such plants as ferns, azaleas, camellias, daphnes, some varieties of heathers, etc., require a certain amount of peet. This we can supply in quantities from pounds to tons.

Tubs and Pots. These we can supply in sizes to suit your needs and hope you will give us your orders.

Leafmould. For use in rockeries, ferns, beds and for use in lightning heavy soils, leafmould will be found very essential and helpful. Well rotted leafmould we can supply in sacks.

Potting Soil. Properly mixed potting soil for use in window boxes and repotting house plants is very necessary. We mix this in the proper proportions for the best results.



Cocos plumosa and *Cocos australis* palms.

NUMBER OF PLANTS PER ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES

Distance Apart		No. of Plants	Distance Apart		No. of Plants
3 inches	by 4 inches	522,720	6½ feet	by 6½ feet	1,031
4 "	" 4 "	392,040	7 "	" 7 "	883
6 "	" 6 "	174,240	8 "	" 8 "	680
1 foot	by 1 foot	43,560	9 "	" 9 "	537
1½ feet	" 1½ feet	19,360	10 "	" 10 "	435
2 "	" 2 "	21,780	11 "	" 11 "	360
2 "	" 2 "	10,890	12 "	" 12 "	302
2½ "	" 2½ "	6,960	13 "	" 13 "	257
3 "	" 3 "	14,520	14 "	" 14 "	222
3 "	" 3 "	7,260	15 "	" 15 "	193
3 "	" 3 "	4,840	16 "	" 16 "	170
3½ "	" 3½ "	3,555	16½ "	" 16½ "	160
4 "	" 4 "	10,890	17 "	" 17 "	150
4 "	" 4 "	5,445	18 "	" 18 "	134
4 "	" 4 "	3,630	19 "	" 19 "	120
4 "	" 4 "	2,722	20 "	" 20 "	103
4½ "	" 4½ "	2,150	25 "	" 25 "	69
5 "	" 5 "	8,712	30 "	" 30 "	48
5 "	" 5 "	4,356	33 "	" 33 "	40
5 "	" 5 "	2,904	40 "	" 40 "	27
5 "	" 5 "	2,178	50 "	" 50 "	17
5 "	" 5 "	1,742	60 "	" 60 "	12
5½ "	" 5½ "	1,440	60 "	" 60 "	10
6 "	" 6 "	1,200			

DIMENSION OF BEDS AND NUMBER OF PLANTS REQUIRED

Diameter of Bed	Plants 6 in. apart	Plants 12 in. apart	Plants 18 in. apart	Plants 24 in. apart	Plants 30 in. apart	Diameter of Bed	Plants 6 in. apart	Plants 12 in. apart	Plants 18 in. apart	Plants 24 in. apart	Plants 30 in. apart
3 feet	28	7				12 feet	452	113	50	28	18
4 "	48	12	6			13 "	528	132	59	33	22
5 "	80	20	8			14 "	612	153	68	39	25
6 "	112	28	13	7		15 "	704	176	78	44	23
7 "	152	38	17	9		16 "	804	201	89	50	32
8 "	200	50	23	12		17 "	904	226	100	57	36
9 "	256	64	28	16		18 "	1016	254	113	63	40
10 "	320	80	36	20	13	19 "	1132	283	126	71	46
11 "	380	95	42	24	16	20 "	1256	314	139	78	50

A square bed will take about the same number of plants. An oval bed, add length and breadth and divide by 2. For example, an oval 7 feet long by 5 feet wide will require same number of plants as a circular bed 6 feet in diameter.

TABLE
Showing the number of Plants required to plant a Mile in Length from 1 foot to 100 feet apart

Distance FEET	No. per Mile No.	Distance FEET	No. per Mile No.
100	52	30	176
95	55	25	211
90	58	20	264
85	62	15	352
80	66	10	528
75	70	9	586
70	75	8	660
65	81	7	754
60	88	6	880
55	96	5	1,056
50	105	4	1,320
45	117	3	1,760
40	132	2	2,640
35	151	1	5,280

DISTANCES BETWEEN PLANTS AND TREES

	Feet Apart		Feet Apart
Almond	22 to 25	Pear	20 to 25
Apple	25 to 35	Plum.	20 to 25
Apricot	20 to 25	Walnut	40 to 50
Cherry	20 to 25	Grape	8 to 10
Eucalyptus (for timber)	6 to 10	Blackberry	6 x7
Lemon	20 to 30	Dewberry	6 x7
Olive	30 to 40	Raspberry	3 x5
Orange	20 to 30	Strawberry	1½x3
Peach	20 to 25		

